In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

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VISIT OF BOSE HERE CAUSES HUGE WAVE OF UNREST IN INDIA

British Government Strengthens Garrison at New Delhi And Simla

WAVELL DETESTED

Ironhanded Policies Expected To Be Employed by New Viceroy

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—In spite of feigned indifference by the United States and Britain toward the news that Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian Independence leader, is visiting Japan, widespread unrest has gripped the populace in India. It is reported that the British Government has strengthened the garrison in New Delhi and Simla. In general, the visit of Mr. Bose is rumored to be the prelude to complete independence and that India has approached one step nearer toward its political goal.

On the other hand, the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell, former Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India to the post of Viceroy and Governor-General of India is widely criticized. In view of the unpopularity of his appointment, General Wavell on June 22 at the India House in London gave an interview to British reporters. On the occasion, he defended himself by stating that he had no ambition to form a military clique, but at the same time he let the cat out of the bag by admitting that he had no intention of discarding his former principle which he had long adhered to as a military officer.

Lack Capable Men

The appointment of General Wavell is ascribed to the lack of capable statesmen in Britain, but undoubtedly the appointment was conducted in line with Prime Minister Churchill's design to make India the arsenal for East Asia with a view to launching a counter-offensive in East Asia as has been agreed at the Washington Conference. During the course of the interview with the reporters, General Wavell, dealing on the Indian political deadlock stated that he was prepared to consider some compromise measures if the Indian National Congress will not hinder the British maneuvers in the present warfare. However, all the American papers openly admitted the fact that Britain had no proper means to break the present deadlock.

According to a wire from New Delhi, the Indian papers unanimously manifested dissatisfaction and distrust toward the installation of the new Viceroy.

The Bombay Chronicle stated, "The appointment of General Wavell came as a surprise, but it is none other than a re-confirmation of Prime Minister Churchill's obstinate attitude toward India."

The Hindustan Times opined, "The new Governor-General is essentially a military man, but in view of the disturbed and complicated situation in India, it is his immediate mission to alleviate the intensified situation. It can be taken for granted that the new Governor-General will follow his natural capacities as a military man in carrying out political matters."

Not to Be Deluded

The Tribune wrote, "It is premature to imagine that the British policy in India might change with the new appointment. Britain justified itself by insisting that it merely followed the long cherished scheme of transforming India into a strategic base in order to conduct an offensive against Japan, but the Indians are far too smart to be deluded by any British self-justification."

The Hindu commented, "The recent appointment is an eloquent testimony to Prime Minister Churchill's Indian policy, which is nothing but a continuous refusal of the Indian demands. There is no way but to continue our opposition by not cooperating with the new Viceroy."

A correspondent of the Times expressed his opinion on the general atmosphere in India and on the establishment of the new anti-Axis headquarters for East Asia in the following words: "Nothing can conceal the amazement of the Indians at the installation of the new Governor-General. The members of the Indian National Congress opine that Prime Minister Churchill has given up a pen in favor of a sword in carrying out Britain's policies in India. Hitherto, the British military administration in India was condemned as too complicated for smooth operation and the installa-

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Grim Tale of Supreme Endurance Of Heroes in New Guinea Is Told

Japanese Soldiers Blast Enemy Gun Position in Fight Against Heavy Odds, Then Outwit Foe by Superb Deployment Strategy

Domei

AT AN X X SOUTH PACIFIC BASE—New Guinea has been transformed into a battle ground in which the Imperial Forces are waging fierce and relentless battles with the enemy. There, vast areas of knee-deep muddy swamps stretch endlessly, and with squalls visiting the area every day, with burning heat and malaria, the hardships endured by the heroes of the Japanese Forces know no bounds.

The story of the true conditions on New Guinea, where the heroes of the Japanese Forces are leaving indelible footprints in their loyal and gallant fight for the overthrow of the Anglo-American powers as told by Commander of an X X unit attached to the Yazawa Unit who, after a year and a half of campaigning in this area has been stricken with illness and is now waiting for the day when he would again be able to fight for his country, will be relayed to the people in the home front.

It was at dawn of a certain day last year when the picked force of X X Unit carried out a landing operation in front of the enemy. After the successful completion of the operation, the same force crossed the towering mountain advancing through heavy rain and burning heat. During some days of fighting the same force had captured the enemy battalion commander, Lieutenant-Colonel K. E. Y., and killed three other enemy battalion commanders while pursuing the fleeing enemy. Then supplying themselves with captured enemy provisions, the Japanese Force carried out a grand annihilation battle.

The advance through the muddy swamps bordering the jungle area which was dark even during the day became more difficult as they pushed deeper into the mountain. Then followed a magnificent night attack. The attacking party started out in the pitch dark with three shots from a mountain gun as the signal. With the steep hillside ahead and the muddy ground hindering their advance, the Japanese soldiers advanced into the enemy position. The explosion of hand grenades and whizzing of machine gun bullets deafened and shook them. Above the din of battle could be heard the pathetic cries of the scared American troops fleeing blindly in utter confusion. About 4 a.m. the broken up American troops were shut off from their retreat by a left swing movement of our troops and were completely annihilated. Thus the capture of a certain strategic height was accomplished by the XX Unit in one night.

Following its capture X X Unit directed its attack upon the enemy position in the bamboo forest 1,000 meters up a steep mountain. This enemy position, too, was crushed

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GREW WARNS YANKS AGAINST OPTIMISM

Says Lull in Japanese Activities Is Only Prelude to New Strategy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 26—Emphasizing that the recent cessation of Japanese military activities is only a part of the Japanese strategy to catch the anti-Axis nations off-guard, former American Ambassador to Tokyo Joseph C. Grew again gave stern warnings to the optimistic Americans in an address made in Buffalo, it is reported from New York.

Grew desperately tried to rouse enmity against the Japanese by declaring:

"It would be fatal if we should feel at ease just because the Japanese Forces have temporarily ceased their activities. Outwardly the Japanese may be feigning inactivity but in actuality, they are earnestly preparing for a new stage of the war.

"The Japanese Forces are extremely clever in working in strict secrecy, and they excel in surprise-attack tactics."

CHINESE YOUTH SET FOR GROUP TRAINING

300 Slated for Special Summer Course

Domei

NANKING, June 26.—More than 300 Chinese youths from various parts of China will undergo extensive group training this summer beginning June 28, under direction of the Summer Collective Training Committee of the New Citizens' movement in order to establish a new structure among Chinese youth and fit them for the decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

The first-period training will be given to 135 youths from Nanking and vicinity, 165 representatives from various special cities in Central China and from Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei and Hupei provinces, as well as from the Suhuai special zone, in addition to 14 student representatives selected from other places.

The trainees will be given lessons in the testament of their national father Sun Yat-sen, China's wartime economic policy, domestic conditions in Japan, legislative, political and administrative problems common to central and provincial China and other matters connected with military, social and cultural activities.

STRIKES IN AMERICA CONTINUE TO SPREAD

United Mine Workers Fling Defiance—Coal Production Drops Heavily

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—Angered by the passage of the strike suppression bill, the bellicose laborers of the United Mine Workers of America have assumed a threatening attitude and the strike which had been continued in defiance of the Union's order expanded further today, involving additional 156,000 strikers in Pennsylvania.

As a result, the coal production in the same area has decreased to 25 per cent of the usual amount. In Ohio, only 10 per cent of the 25,000 colliers belonging to the United Mine Workers have returned to work while in Tennessee 1,300 out of the Union's 9,000 workers are still on strike.

Owing to the prolonged sabotage, the shortage of fuel in various munitions industries is becoming ever more acute.

In Pittsburg alone, 11 blast furnaces have ceased operating, causing the daily decrease of 8,500 tons of pig-iron. Moreover, there are many other blast furnaces which will be forced to stop operating unless coal is supplied immediately. In a steel plant in Birmingham, Alabama, two blast furnaces will be forced to cease operating in a few days.

18 ANTI-AXIS PLANES DOWNED OVER SICILY

81 Non-Combatants Killed in Raid

Domei

ROME, June 26.—Eighteen anti-Axis bombers were downed by the Axis forces over Sicily yesterday, it was disclosed by an official war bulletin of the Italian High Command today, which also revealed that 81 persons in Messina were killed in the indiscriminate bombing by the American "Flying Fortresses."

The details of the Italian bulletin follows:

1. Eighty-one persons were killed and 85 others wounded in the brutal raid of the American "Flying Fortresses" on Messina yesterday. Eight of these American bombers were downed by the Italian air forces and six were bagged by the ground batteries. Two Italian planes were lost in the engagements.

2. The German air forces also downed four enemy bombers over Sicily yesterday.

3. An Italian submarine has not as yet returned to her base.

ROOSEVELT'S PRIDE HIT HARD BY ACTION OF U.S. LAWMAKERS

Overriding of Presidential Veto In Wartime Claimed Unprecedented

CRISIS FACES AMERICA

Republicans Chuckle as F.D.R.'s Hopes for 4th Term Is Shattered

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—President Roosevelt has experienced the greatest political defeat since his assumption of power as a result of adoption of the strike suppression bill by Congress, bringing to the fore the gravest crisis in the United States.

Geoffrey Jameson, Reuter correspondent at Washington, sent a cable on the situation to the following effect:

"The American people are closely watching the development of the situation following the crisis caused in America by the 'betrayal' of United States Congress against Roosevelt's domestic policy. The American laboring classes have stood up 'in arms' against the strike suppression bill and nearly a half the total American coal mine workers are keeping up their strike.

"Iron and steel production is dwindling sharply and a spiral inflation threatens to occur. Roosevelt today is facing the severest internal storm since the outbreak of the current war. The Republicans are triumphant over their nullification of the Presidential veto. Hopes for the fourth time election by President Roosevelt have been shattered to pieces.

"Even many Democrats are severely criticizing the Presidential veto of the suppression bill in that his action was basely calculated to gain popularity among the laboring classes, by pretending to be their protector. Influential Congressmen hold that the present Congressional storm means the expression of non-confidence by Congress in the President's policy toward John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. They even go to the length of declaring that John Lewis should be sent to prison in case he starts the strike again."

Big Blow to F.D.R.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The head-on collision between President Roosevelt and Congress out of the latter's rejection of the Presidential veto has tremendously affected the sentiment of many industrial unions in the United States, according to a Washington cable.

Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O. declared that the President's defeat is a great internal catastrophe and that this is the first time in the history of the United States that a Presidential veto has been rejected in this way during wartime.

According to the United States Constitution, all bills after their passage by Congress are sent to the President for his signature. If the President fails to affix his signature on a bill within 10 days after it is turned over to him, the bill becomes null and void. If he does not approve it, he must send it back to the House in which it originated. In the present case, the Senate rejected the Presidential veto after only a five-minute discussion on the night of June 25 and the House of Representatives assumed the same attitude with a large majority of 244 votes against 109.

A total of 130 Republicans and 140 Democrats voted against the Presidential veto. In his message submitted to the Senate, Roosevelt vindicated his own position by stating that the strike suppression bill is partly improven and that it will accelerate the outbreak of strikes. However, the Senate flatly overrode the Presidential veto.

R.A.F. Officers in Brazil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—A British military mission composed of eight officers of the Royal Air Force arrived yesterday in Pernambuco, key military base in northern Brazil, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

U.S. Positions Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—The Imperial Air Forces bombed American positions in the Solomons last Thursday afternoon, the United States Navy Department announced today, it is reported from Washington.

SOVIET UNITS SEIZE DIZFUL CITY IN IRAN; TOMMIES HELPLESS

Sudden Operation Causes Violent Tension in Anglo-American Camp

TURK BORDER CLOSED

Red Army Advances 600 Miles Into Mutually Agreed British Territory

Mainichi

CANTON, June 25.—Soviet forces in Iran suddenly crossed the border line fixed by mutual agreement with the British forces on the occasion of their penetration into Iran a year before last. Apparently seeking an outlet to the Persian Gulf, the Soviets advanced some 600 kilometers into the British demarcated territory and seized the city of Dizful, a strategic point in the Iranian oil fields.

At this juncture when the Soviet forces are in the midst of fierce battles on the eastern front, the sudden movement of the Soviet troops roused violent repercussions in the Anglo-American camps.

Completely caught off guard by the sudden operations, the numerically inferior British forces was compelled to observe the Soviet move tamely.

Following the Soviet occupation of Dizful, the Soviet Government on June 15 informed the Turkish Government that the Turkish border will be blockaded during the hours between 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. of the following day to prevent the leakage of secret information and to check espionage activities. This measure of the Soviet Government has roused violent criticisms in civil and official circles of neighboring countries.

Another factor worth noting is that Soviet activities in West Asia have recently become markedly positive. Soviet Friendship Societies have been established in various parts of Syria and Lebanon, while numerous agricultural and industrial missions have been dispatched by the Soviet Government to survey the conditions in these areas.

The frustrated Anglo-American military authorities are feverishly attempting to mobilize the moral and armed support of the Arabians, unable to rely on the meager strength of their own forces.

Hitherto, the British and American interests had stretched their greedy tentacles to this theater of the war, but the unexpected appearance of the Soviet Union on the scene is expected to have heavy weight on the future course of the war.

INDIANS HERE PRAISE TOJO'S DECLARATION

Express Profound Thanks and Joy

The members of the Tokyo Branch of the Indian Independence League met at the Sanno Hotel on Sunday June 27 to express their profound joy and thanks to the Imperial Japanese Government and the Japanese nation for the statement made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet that, "Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in a true sense of the term."

The members of the League's Tokyo Branch further feel that these words carry added significance, since Subhas Chandra Bose, the beloved leader of the Indian people was present at the Diet session when this important declaration was made by the Prime Minister.

P.I. STUDENTS GRADUATE

Slated to Come to Japan for Special Studies

Domei

MANILA, June 27.—The commencement exercises of the Training Institute for Filipinos Going to Japan for Study was held here today in the presence of the Japanese Military Administrator.

Addressing the first Filipino graduates, the Military Administrator encouraged them to study in earnest in Japan and hoped that their studies would prove beneficial for the future consolidation of the Philippines as an independent nation.

Pacific War Victory Depends On Superior Aerial Weapons

Initiative on Land or Sea Cannot Be Obtained Unless One Has Command of the Air, Declares Lieut.-Col. Sasaki of Army Press Section

"Aerial warfare is a key to victory in the War of Greater East Asia and, therefore the total strength of the nation should be concentrated on it," emphasizes Lieutenant-Colonel Katsumi Sasaki, member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in his contribution to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Reviewing the battles in Guadalcanal and Kiska Islands in which the comparative weakness on Japan's part in airpower proved a great disadvantage to the Japanese Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Sasaki declared that every aerial fight, however severe, should be won at any cost.

His article follows:

Severe aerial attacks are being continued between the Japanese Air Force and the Anglo-American air arms in Guadalcanal Island, Australia, Burma, India and other areas. The case is the same with the European Front where German and British warplanes are continuing their raids on each other's homeland. On the Reich-Soviet Front also, tens of thousands of aircraft have staged sanguinary combats day after day for the last one month or more.

In fact, aerial fighting is now in full swing over the skies throughout the world. The character and significance of air arms which used to be auxiliary weapons have changed radically marking the outbreak of the current war. Initiative of operations, whether be it on land or on sea, cannot be obtained without the command of the air and decisive aerial battles have come to be the greatest factor to decide the outcome of the whole operations. In the War of Greater East Asia whose main theater of fighting is in the Pacific and the surrounding areas, the significance and influence of aerial fight is all the more grave and far-reaching.

All the operations staged in the Greater East Asiatic war zone are combination of land, naval and air battles. That is to say, without the command of the air, land warfare cannot be fought successfully and the command of the sea can neither be secured. Every land and sea battle is inseparably connected with aerial combats. In short, all operations must necessarily be preceded and also accompanied by aerial operations.

In the conduct of operations in the Pacific war zone, it is necessary first of all to cover the required areas with a cordon of properly situated air bases. The operations planned and conducted under the protection of this cordon will be exceedingly successful.

What was the cause of the pitched battles in Guadalcanal Island that lasted for half a year? The answer is, in a word, that the conditions of aerial warfare were disadvantageous to our side. The sup-

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ITALY IS PREPARED TO RESIST INVASION

Popolo di Roma Says Landing Possible, But Defense Is Too Strong

Domei

ROME, June 26.—The possibility of the formation of a second front in Europe, but with the greatest danger confronting the Anglo-American camp consequent upon the iron defense wall set up by Italy was dwelt upon by the Popolo di Roma in its issue of June 26. The solidity of Italy's defense is explained by the Italian paper as follows:

"That the anti-Axis forces can possibly land on Italy is surmised from the undermentioned facts:

"1. Bombing raids carried out by anti-Axis air forces on Italy with particular reference to its southern region.

"2. Concentration of enemy navy and air forces as well as ships for landing purposes at North African bases.

"3. Concentration of powerful American and British fleets in the Mediterranean.

"4. Increase of military transports entering the Mediterranean by way of Gibraltar.

"The Italian front will be the most vital one in Europe, but, if Anglo-American forces invade Italy, they will meet with the greatest difficulty since the opening of the war. The Italian army has all available preparations to defend its own territory and territorial waters, which are the foremost defense lines.

"It is for this reason that the Anglo-American forces are concentrating their crack units on their future campaign against Italy. Even if the enemy is able to secure a bridgehead temporarily, it will be absolutely impossible for them to maintain or enlarge the sphere of operations."

U.S. PRESS HITS ROOSEVELT

President Scored for Veto of Strike Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The American press severely attacked President Roosevelt for his veto of the strike suppression bill.

The New York Herald Tribune declared that it is hard to understand why Roosevelt vetoed the suppression measure and in its stead proposed raising the age limit for army recruits.

The Washington Post asserted that a proposal aimed at punishing laborers through a law created for organizing the army will never be supported by Congress and the public in general. The honor of fighting on the front for the sake of the motherland and suppression of unpatriotic workers should not be confused, declared the journal.

GERMANS REPULSE SOVIET ATTACKERS

Red Army Tanks, Infantry Smashed in Orel, Velki-Luki Sectors

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—Powerful tank and infantry units of the Red Army that attacked German positions in the Orel sector southwest of Moscow, and the Velki-Luki area north of Smolensk yesterday, were repulsed by the clever defense strategy of the Reich forces and retreated after suffering heavy losses, according to a D.N.B. report.

Meanwhile, information from Moscow states that the German and Soviet forces engaged in severe battles for the capture of positions in the Balakleia area southeast of Kharkov, and in the Sevsk sector southwest of Orel. The engagements seem to have been only local, causing no great change to the whole war situation.

The land battles on the Eastern Front thus remain in a state of skirmishes and the whole situation is presenting an uncanny state of lull. However, the possibility of large-scale operations has by no means vanished.

In this connection, a Moscow correspondent of a certain British newspaper reports as follows:

"Anticipating the outbreak of large-scale operations after the present lull, the Soviets are now franctically strengthening front-line positions and commissary bases. The Krasnaya Zvezda, organ of the Red Army, warned in its editorial that the war situation on the Eastern Front may see a radical change at any moment."

ARMY ANNIHILATES ENEMY AT HSISHAN

338 Chungking Soldiers Killed, Captured

Domei

KAIFENG, June 26.—The crack X X Unit of the Imperial Forces encountered 800 soldiers of the 92nd Army of the Chungking forces that were marching northward, and dealt an annihilative blow to them in an engagement 17 kilometers south of Hsishan on the Lung-Hai Railway last Tuesday.

The results attained in the encounter are: Enemy dead, 314; prisoners, 24; light machine guns nine; rifles 113.

Anti-Axis Convoy Attacked

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—Axis submarines recently assaulted an anti-Axis convoy off the southern coast of Portugal, it was reported by a Reuter telegram, but the exact time and location of the incident were not disclosed.

TIGHTER RELATIONS EXPECTED BY WANG BY TREATY CHANGES

President Forms Plan for Cooperation Among East Asiatic States

COLLABORATION PROMISED

Suggests National Movements Of Various Countries Be Coordinated

Domei

NANKING, June 26.—"The fundamental revision of the treaties between Japan and China as touched upon by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his address before the Imperial Diet will contribute to the realization of the natural Sino-Japanese relations based on the principle of 'Sink or swim together.'"

So declared President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking in his statement issued this afternoon in connection with Prime Minister Tojo's Diet speech delivered on June 16.

President Wang stated that he has been greatly impressed by Prime Minister Tojo's declaration and is determined to respond to Japan's goodwill toward China.

With regard to the measures to unite closely various peoples in Greater East Asia, President Wang declared that the relations among the independent East Asiatic nations should be based on political independence, military alliance, economic cooperation and cultural understanding.

Suggests United Movements

Stressing the necessity of vigorously and properly training younger generation, the Chinese President asserted that the national movements which are at present being carried out separately in various Asiatic countries should be conducted in unison so that the relations among these countries may be made unshakable in the future.

President Wang's statement follows:

"As to the fundamental revision of treaties between China and Japan, it is not the time for me to air my wishes concerning it. Because the projected revision of various pacts is solely due to Japan's goodwill, China should continue to follow the existing treaties faithfully till Japan formally makes a concrete proposal.

"As for my personal views, I think that the various treaties between the two countries are of two kinds, varying with the circumstances which prevailed when they were signed. Those classified in the first of these two categories provide for permanent friendly relations between Japan and China and as such need no revision.

"Those of the other category were signed with the existence of America, Britain and other hostile countries taken into consideration. These pacts must be properly revised in accordance with the changes of present and future circumstances. By this measure, the Sino-Japanese relationship will return to its natural form based on the principle of 'Live or die together.'

Domestic Structure Adjusted

"Prime Minister Tojo has frequently alluded to this question and the leaders of the National Government have made investigations so that China may be able to respond readily when Japan manifests its goodwill. We have also striven to readjust our domestic system so as to meet such an occasion. On learning from Prime Minister Tojo's declaration that time is near for such a pleasant turn of events, we have been greatly impressed and are determined to respond to Japan's offer without fail.

"I am deeply interested in the particular character of 'independence' in Greater East Asia. Needless to say, the various independent nations in Greater East Asia are united with the idea of co-existence and co-prosperity and should naturally bind themselves with one another with the bonds of mutual reliance.

"Even if the idea is well understood, however, a co-prosperity sphere can not be realized unless proper mutual relations are established among these countries. In this connection, I should like to propose my personal idea that the four principles of the East Asia League which I created and of which I am leader, namely, political independence, military alliance, economic cooperation and cultural interchange should be employed as basic policies for the independent nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

NEW GUINEA SCENE OF HEROIC ACTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

after several terrific assaults. Standing on the top of the mountain, the spirit of our heroes rose boundlessly. However, the place was miserably wet with incessant rain, and it was freezing cold. All the trees were covered with green moss. It was impossible to light a match there on account of the moisture. Furthermore, dry wood could not be obtained, and the only water they could get to cook their rice meals was by catching rain water in canvas traps.

Soon their rice supply began to run low, and about this time attacks from enemy planes increased both in ferocity and frequency. Whenever enemy planes came attacking, they fired 60 machine-gun bullets to one Japanese bullet. But in spite of that, the spirit of the Japanese troops underwent no change.

Relief came when the Japanese Unit descended the mountain on an order for patrol duty. However, it so happened that the Unit had to make a turn about toward the battle front in order to meet enemy counter attacks. By this time the difficulty of supplying the troops at the front was beginning to be felt, and consequently, the advancing Unit plunged into the muddy swamps with rations expected to last only 10 days. As soon as the Unit reached the fighting zone, enemy planes greeted them with a hail of machine-gun bullets and bombs.

Uniforms in Tatters

However, the Unit stood its ground against the enemy attacks. Then again came the order to advance, but the Unit pushing along the left bank of the Kumun River had been sadly reduced by casualties in the numerous engagements with the enemy. The uniforms of the soldiers were nothing but tattered rags, while their shoes were practically non-existent. Moreover, most of them were sadly in need of medical attention due to the harmful effects of the water and the poisonous insects, and the march day after day over the swamps had used up their energy.

The Kumun River had a wide delta and the depth of the water was about two meters, and the current about 25 to 30 meters per minute. The difficulty of crossing this river was something unimaginable. Some of the soldiers swam across, but the weakened and sick soldiers had to be ferried across by rafts. Enemy Boeing-B planes swooped down to attack these rafts making the operation difficult. Some of the rafts were carried out of their course by the current, and were stranded on the rocks. It was a truly difficult passage to negotiate.

The regimental colors of the Unit reached the opposite bank safely carried by Second-Lieutenant Toyohiko Arita wrapped in a sheet of canvas.

Finally, the Japanese troops reached their destination. There, they met relentless enemy bombardment, and also a shortage of provisions.

The Japanese position was built in a level jungle area surrounded by swamps. Moreover, the only arms possessed by them were light machine guns and the rifles. As enemy scout planes informed their artillery of the shelling range of the Japanese position, bombardment became more accurate with the passage of the days, and finally the thickly intertwined branches of the jungle trees above the heads of the Japanese troops were blown away.

On rainy days the water in their trenches reached up to their waist, and they were forced to fight while baling the water out with the canteens. Under such an unhealthy condition, almost all the men were infected with intestinal maladies which caused them great suffering.

Enemy Boasts

The enemy, knowing the condition of the Japanese troops, had the temerity to drop leaflets telling them that on Christmas Day the Japanese position would be captured. True to their words, the enemy began a terrific bombardment on Christmas Eve. However, it was the gallant deed of the Japanese "attack and wreck" party which stole into the enemy artillery position that completely turned the tables on the enemy's boast.

After the departure of the special party, the Japanese troops waited for the result of the party's daring operation. On a certain night a sudden detonation that shook the earth was heard in the distance, and in the glare of the explosion, the enemy artillery position was seen going up into the air in pieces.

The volunteer attacking party of 20 men was led by Probational officer Ishida. The 20 men had been divided into four groups of five men with three men from the engineer corps and two infantry men in each group.

Among these picked men was a First-Class Private Ryozo Kawate, a native of Hiroshima Prefecture. The Commander of X X Unit, who was undecided as to whom he should choose for the mission, happened to see Private Kawate going down the canyon with a canteen in his hand.

"Yes, he will do it," the Commander thought to himself. He called and stopped Private Kawate and asked him. "Yes, I will go, Sir," the soldier answered simply.

"How many brothers and sisters have you at home?"

"Six, Sir."

"Nothing to worry about your home?"

"My parents have made up their minds that I should die for the country, Sir."

"So, then I ask you to go."

"I have three cigarettes, and I will give them to you. I will give you two now, and the remaining one when you come back after successfully discharging your duty." So saying the Commander gave Private Kawate two cigarettes which the soldier thankfully smoked with his comrades.

When the party had been organized it cut through the thick jungle to the enemy artillery position, and destroyed three out of the four enemy field-pieces, besides burning down the tents in the vicinity. The party calmly returned to headquarters after disposing of the confused enemy soldiers with bayonets. As soon as the party reached camp, Private Kawate went to the Commander and asked for the remaining cigarette which had been promised to him. He received it and passed it around the 20 men for each of them to take a puff.

Attack Repulsed

Having tasted the terrific impact of the Japanese attack on their artillery position, the enemy counter-attacked with 20 tanks, which, however, being stuck in the jungle swamps, were completely annihilated by the Japanese soldiers.

Also, at one time a wireless crew composed of Sergeant Masaru Katui, as leader, Superior Private Yoshimi Tamoto. 1st-Class Private Shizuo Inouye, and 1st-Class Private Torao Tsukamoto, who were engaged in repair work was surrounded by more than 120 enemy troops. The enemy advanced within 20 meters, but the five men fought the enemy with hand grenades for 24 hours and finally drove them back.

While such bloody battles continued from day to day, the enemy concentrated their fighting power and persisted in their fierce attacks, boasting a fighting strength 10 times as large as that of the Japanese Force.

In the meantime, the food supply for the Japanese troops was exhausted, and they were forced to eat a kind of fig like fruit. Lack of nutrition invited malaria fever, and under the terrible living conditions of tropical swamps, they were incessantly harassed by intestinal maladies. Many Japanese soldiers were simply starved to death. Yet, an order to defend the position to the last had been issued to the Unit from the X X Unit.

There was nothing for the defending force to do but die fighting to the last man. Whereupon X X Commander, with Major Koiwai, the commanding officer of the Japanese position, made the final resolution and wrote down the following proposal to send to the Commander of X X Unit:

"1. We will fight to the last moment. The officers and men of our unit are in high spirits, so please be assured on that account. We shall pray for the accomplishment of the object of the Japanese Army.

"2. Even though every officer and man be annihilated, our spirits will continue to fight for the ultimate victory of the Imperial Army."

A solitary candle flickered within the trench. Outside, enemy shells whined and exploded. There were two other officers added to the group. They were Major Gohei Murase and Captain Horio Hayashi. Surrounding the regimental colors in that trench, these four men consulted each other regarding the final message to be sent to their superior officer.

Compose Last Message

"Let us tell him our feelings honestly." This was the attitude agreed upon by all who were present. After the message was written it was telegraphed to the Commander of X X Unit. When the last click of the wireless transmitter had sounded, all four men felt as if they had unloaded a great load from their shoulders; the light, carefree and buoyant feeling of a man who has resolved to die for a worthy cause came to them. "There is no more serene feeling than that after one has resolved to die," someone remarked.

"What do you think? Shall we take our meals outdoors as we have not done so for a long time?" Major Koiwai suggested.

"It will be grand to eat as we look at the moon," the Commander answered.

"We are greatly touched by the telegraph telling us of your gallant resolve. But as your position has an important bearing upon the future operations of the Army, please act with prudence in close concert with X X Unit." This was the answer from the X X Unit.

However, it was practically impossible to effect any connection with X X Unit. Then about 60 enemy troops with hand grenades charged upon the Japanese position. The enemy had broken through the river 10 meters wide and two meters deep. It was about noon. The men under Major Koiwai decided that it was their last fight. They brought out the regimental colors, as they had determined to die then. The other officers who looked upon the scene were seized with an undescribable feeling.

A deep silence followed, the Commander of the Unit, who suddenly stood up, grasped a number of rifle bullets and hand grenade as he could carry, and went out to lead a sally against the foe. The men were lean and emaciated from lack of food and jungle fever, but they had levelled their rifles against the enemy and were firing desperately. The Commander handed his rifle ammunition to his men and told them to continue to the end. He then divided all the cigarettes he had among the men. Then a strange thing happened. The enemy who had broken through the first defense line and had advanced almost within a grasping distance of the second defense line, let slip their opportunity and retreated across the river.

Orders Arrive

The following day two orderlies, one a non-commissioned officer and the other a private, arrived at the camp after breaking through the enemy zone. They had crossed the big river and waded through the swamps, and they were dripping wet when they arrived at the camp. However, the message wrapped in celophane paper was safe. It contained an order of deployment.

About 11 a.m. the following orders were issued to the scattered positions.

"1. The enemy is daily bombarding our positions with a strong artillery unit. X Unit is ordered to effect a strategic deployment toward the Kumun River.

"2. The Unit will commence its strategic deployment with the coming of darkness on X day.

"3. Each detachment, covering its move from the enemy as well as possible, will abandon its position and assemble on the road at the entrance of the headquarters at 9 p.m. The starting time for the deployment shall be at X X hour unless further order is issued."

Preparations for the strategic deployment were hurried up. First a guard for the regimental colors was organized. It was composed of X X men under Major Koiwai. Then four commanders were named. The first ranking commander next to Commander X X was Major Koiwai. In case he became disabled or killed, Major Murase was to take his place. Then when all the commanders had been killed, Captain Hauashi was to assume command. Thus careful reparations were made for breaking through the enemy positions.

The successive standard bearers, too, were appointed, so that the regimental colors would always be ably protected.

The rain had started to fall since the evening. The time for the commencement of the strategic deployment steadily approached. Finally the operation started at X p.m. Enveloped by darkness, several detachments were assembled on the appointed road. The ferocity of the rain storm increased, and every one stood there drenched to the skin. The water increased and became a flood.

Pledged to Die

The enemy had never suspected the strategic deployment of the Japanese Forces as they were resting within their tents. Quietly the march started. The water splashed against the marching men's feet. Cautiously the men advanced step by step toward the west. About two hours after the start of the march a sudden burst of the machine-gun fire was heard in the direction of the positions lately abandoned. It was the small detachment of Japanese troops left there to cover the deployment, firing to divert the attention of the enemy. This detachment was composed entirely of men who were either wounded or so ill that they could not stand the long sustained march. Every one of them was a hero who had pledged to die.

With the din of the machine-gun fire echoing in their ears, the men in the moving Unit silently marched on feeling as if their hearts were being rent into pieces. Even after many more hours had passed the machine-gun fire was heard spasmodically from the same direction.

On the morning of X day the Unit reached the highroad which was the safe zone. Then a march of 10 days through the jungle and muddy swamps brought the Unit to the coast. The Unit arrived there about 5 p.m. when the evening darkness was about to descend upon the earth.

Project to Build Huge Dam in Nagano Now Being Drafted

A gigantic project for the construction of a mammoth dam which will hold back an artificial lake covering 98,000 acres of land and store water for the irrigation of 490,000 acres of new highland farms and for the generation of hydro-electric power is being drafted by the engineers and technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to be constructed at the Kamikochi National Park in Nagano Prefecture, states Domei.

VICTORY IN PACIFIC TO BE WON IN AIR

(Continued from Page 1)

plying of arms, ammunition and other materials was very difficult because the theater of fighting was very near the established air bases of enemy forces and was under the command of enemy air arms. In land battles in the island also, the enemy side could stage collaborating land and air offensives while our side could not.

However, since February of this year when our main air force had completed their strategic preparations under the protection of the advance corps that had held out on the island for the period of six months, the strategic situation in this area saw a radical change and now annihilative aerial battles are in progress there in favor of our side.

The case is the same with the Aleutian area. By virtue of the occupation by the Imperial Forces of Attu and Kiska Islands which are situated within the bombing range from Dutch Harbor base, several divisions of American marines, powerful naval force and hundreds of aircraft had been restrained in the Alaska area during the period of subsequent one year, making our operations in other areas exceedingly free.

As the two islands were under the command of enemy airpower, however, the Japanese garrisons there had to experience extreme difficulties from adverse conditions.

Yamazaki's Heroic End

The difficulties increased since the enemy, utilizing the proximity of his air bases and the geographical advantages offered by the Aleutian Islands, advanced their bases gradually to the west under the protection of airpower from the rear. The heroic end of the Yamazaki Unit was due to the fact that the enemy launched his offensive before our side could increase its airpower to the same level as that of the enemy.

The United States is propagandizing that the period after the latter half of the current year will be for anti-Axis general offensive. It appears to be scheming to launch a large offensive against Japan by means of air raids on the Japanese mainland and severance of transportation routes between the mainland and the Southern Regions. As the enemy authorities have propagandized with much fanfare the effectiveness of air raids against the Japanese mainland, the morale of the Americans seems to have increased to an intangible degree.

Aerial warfare, when compared with other means of armed fighting, has the following three remarkable characters.

1. The period of fighting is short and the result is decisive.

2. The effect subsequent to the fighting comes exceedingly fast.

3. Its effect on the material fighting strength is very great.

Affects Both Battles

That the fighting is short and so decisive as to affect the outcome of subsequent operations means that one who has lost in the war in the morning is inevitably destined to meet defeat in the battle staged in the evening. It means that those who have been defeated in one large scale decisive warfare are doomed and destined to final defeat.

In view of these facts, we must win at any cost in aerial fights however severe and frequent they may be and no matter how widely they may be staged.

Now, let us study the ratio of losses suffered by the enemy air arms and of the Imperial Army Air Corps since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The ratios of Japanese and American planes shot down during the period from December 1941, up to the end of April this year follow:

December 1941-April 30, 1942: 8.5 enemy planes shot down to one Japanese plane downed.

May 1942-August 31, 1942: 3.5 enemy planes shot down to one Japanese plane downed.

September 1942-December 31, 1942: 6 enemy planes shot down to one Japanese plane downed.

January 1943-April 30, 1943: 8 enemy planes shot down to one Japanese plane downed.

The period after May 1942, marked a period following a temporary stalemate consequent upon the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia. The ratios during the period in question ranged from 3.5 enemy planes shot down to one Japanese plane downed to 6 and 8, as is seen from the above table. It is likely that the future ratios will increase to 10, 50 and 100.

Japan Shows Results

The status of evolution of the Japanese aerial fighting strength at first was not advantageous to Japan, but with its improvement the real fighting strength of this country has been reflected on the results, as is seen above. At the same time, however braggingly the United States may declare that it built 48,000 planes last year or it plans to build 125,000 planes this year with flattering results, "the number itself is not fighting."

Why is it that Japan scored such a high ratio as 8.5 during the period from the beginning of the war up to the end of April 1942?

The enemies then were mainly entrenched at prepared bases at Singapore, Manila and other key points included in the so-called ABCD encirclement camp. Their planes and crew were excellent ones, but, in spite of this, Japan scored brilliant results. The causes are more than one. The greatest reason was that Japan carried out the purely positive operation primarily during that period. The Japanese Forces crushed the enemies at each point and concentrated their air forces in the skies where decisive battles were fought. The Japanese Forces threw their whole weight upon the enemies with their absolute superiority. All this resulted in the tremendous results.

Let me cite you an example of the superiority of the Japanese fliers. A Japanese fighter squadron consisting of 20-odd planes, encountered an enemy air formation composed of about 10 planes in the skies of a certain area. It was only within several minutes that the Japanese planes shot down all of the enemy craft, and all our planes emerged undamaged Later, more than 10 Japanese fighter planes met nearly the same number of enemy planes in an aerial combat which lasted for 20-odd minutes and shot down three enemy planes. All the others fled. Our side lost only one plane.

The Japanese Air Force has all the earmarks to become the greatest air power in the world. It has absolute confidence of sure victory over the American and British air forces, but the fact must not be lost sight of that there will be created more or less difference in the extent of victory and the efforts to win according to the extent of warring strength.

Fighting Spirit Counts

"However proud America and Britain may be on their material war strength, this does not count very much so long as we have our traditional fighting spirit and confident technique," someone said. This is really so and should only be permitted to be uttered by those who are actually engaged in aerial warfare.

If this expression is made by fighting men on the foremost line, this will be toutly upheld, but, if this is filtered through the lips of other men recklessly, this is blasphemy of the words themselves. Not only this, but wherever the cause is, it means they intend to ask for the valuable blood of gallant men on the firing lines to make good the material shortage of Japan. We must send as many airplanes as possible and the 1 to 8 ratio must be increased to 0 to 8, 0 to 10, 0 to 100, 0 to 1,000, 0 to 10,000, and so on. Everything that is good for the aerial combat must be sent. The world today is steeped in a war to decide on the issue by aerial warfare.

Victory and defeat of aerial warfare will decide the destiny of the War of Greater East Asia. The defeat of America and Britain begins with the aerial warfare with these enemy countries. The entire strength of the 100,000,000 Japanese must be concentrated on the air force.

Visit of Bose Here Causes Huge Wave Of Unrest in India

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the new headquarters is the answer to this criticism.

The present organization of the British Expeditionary Forces in India is that the War Ministry and the General Staff are together under the National Defense Chief of the Political Council, handling all matters dealing with conscription, training, supplies, and military administration. They also handle operational plans inside and outside of India, command the armed forces, and deal with cooperation with other anti-Axis forces. Without having to have been shown in the recent crushing defeat suffered at Arakan, it was thought that when a large-scale plan was to be launched from India a change in the organization was absolutely necessary.

To Make India a Base

It is understood that the first military viceroy in British history was appointed at this time because, as a result of the Washington conference, it was thought necessary to turn India into "East Asia's arsenal" to carry out counter-offensive operations against Burma. Reflecting such an official view the Times' war correspondent Cecil Falls in a speech at the British Empire Society declared, "To attempt a counter-offensive against Japan whereby the anti-Axis forces would move from one island to another will require an extreme amount of time which the anti-Axis forces cannot bear. Because a direct counter-offensive against Japan Proper is something which cannot materialize the most economical method is to counter-attack through the Burma Road. If the counter-offensive operation in East Asia should fail, public opinion in America will be concentrated on the Pacific war and the counter-offensive operations in Europe will be neglected. Thus the anti-Axis forces absolutely cannot afford to suffer a large-scale defeat on the East Asia front."

The Past Week in Review

Nagano, Terauchi, Sugiyama Named to Highest Posts

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to admit into the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals on June 21 Admiral Osami Nagano, General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, and General Gen Sugiyama in appreciation of their meritorious military services for many years and to confer the titles of Fleet-Admiral and Field-Marshal respectively on them, it was officially announced, according to the announcement made by the Board of Information early last week.

Admiral Nagano is at present Chief of the Naval General Staff, General Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff.

Imperial Airmen Smash Foe's Horn Island Base

Large-type planes of the Imperial Naval Air Forces suddenly launched devastating raids on enemy air bases in Horn Island, off the northern extremity of Australia, on the night of June 17 and set the enemy installations aflame, causing heavy damage.

In broad daylight on the same day, several enemy planes attempted to raid Solon, western extremity of New Guinea, Ambon, on Amboina Island, and Bra, on Seram Island, but were completely repulsed by the Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced that a Japanese Air Unit blasted the anti-Axis position at Mubo in New Guinea on June 23.

Indians Must Take Up Arms, Says Bose

"Civil disobedience of the Indians against the British must now develop into armed struggle," declared Subhas Chandra Bose, famous Indian patriot who arrived recently in Japan in an interview with more than 40 Japanese and foreign newspapermen on June 19 at the Imperial Hotel.

Flaying the age-old British policy of exploitation and oppression in India, Mr. Bose declared, "British imperialism has meant for India moral degradation, cultural ruin, economic impoverishment and political enslavement."

The zealous patriot thanked the Tripartite Powers for their aid extended to the cause of the Indian independence movement and said, "these countries have earned our lasting gratitude by offering us not only sympathy, but active support and assistance."

Emphasizing the fact that Japan is full of moral and material strength which she is using now to smash the enemies of Asia, Mr. Bose declared that he feels absolutely confident of the ultimate defeat of the Anglo-American powers, of the disintegration of the British Empire and of the liberation of 388 millions of his countrymen.

Otachi Is Appointed Governor of Tokyo

Shigeo Otachi, Chief Civil Administrator and Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality and former Home Vice-Minister, has been chosen Governor of the new Tokyo Metropolis. On June 23, he was entrusted by the Home Ministry with the preparations for the establishment of the new system.

With the Tokyo Municipality making a new start as a Tokyo Metropolis on July 1, the Government had been carefully sifting a list of candidates for a suitable man to fill the important post of Governor. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo finally decided on Mr. Otachi and secured the informal sanction of the Throne on his appointment.

The investiture will take place on July 1 simultaneously with the promulgation of the metropolitan system. Until then, Mr. Otachi will take charge of the affairs connected with the preparations for the establishment of the expanded organization.

Thailand Fetes Day of Revolt

The 11th anniversary of Thailand's revolution was observed for three days from June 23 to 25. Just 11 years ago, on June 24, 1932, Thailand succeeded in a bloodless revolution, thus turning the country into an independent and constitutional monarchy from a semi-colonial state.

Various events were held on National Day which opened with a radio broadcast by Buddhist priests. All temples in Thailand rang bells felicitating the auspicious occasion. Then the opening ceremony of the Assembly of the People's Representatives was held.

Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram and all other Cabinet members reviewed the Yuvajon and Yuvanari members marching past the Constitutional Memorial Tower. A grand scale dinner party in celebration of the occasion was later held under the sponsorship of Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan. In the evening, Premier Phibun's radio speech was broadcast over a nation-wide hookup.

Indians Oppose Viceroy Choice

The Indian masses are showing great dissatisfaction over the appointment of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Times, London, of June 20, quoting a Simla telegram, reported the growing Indian opposition to the appointment of the "Arakan defeated general" as Viceroy of India as follows:

"Strong opposition against the appointment of Wavell as Viceroy of India prevails among the Indian masses. The selection of Wavell came as a surprise to the Indians. Moreover, Indian political circles, which were expecting a new Governor-General to break the deadlock of the Indian situation, are said to be greatly disappointed. They interpret this change as an indication that Britain has no intention of revising the Indian Constitution in the course of the war."

According to a New Delhi telegram, various Indian papers too, entertain disappointing views on Wavell's appointment. They state that it will bring no change whatsoever in Britain's policy toward India.

550,000 U.S. Miners Resume General Strike

Five hundred and fifty thousand coal mine laborers in the United States resumed a general strike for the third time following the expiration of the third term of truce at midnight on June 20.

On June 22, following an agreement signed between Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, the third coal miners' strike was believed to have ended as arrangements were made for all workers to return to their work.

However, despite the order issued on June 22 by John Lewis for all its members to return to work, the coal miners of Pennsylvania, as a result of voting on the move, have decided not to resume work unless a new contract assuring them increase in wages is forthcoming.

Thus, a new threat has appeared in the coal strike situation of America which was believed for a time to have temporarily settled as the result of the reaching of an agreement, between Lewis and Secretary of the Interior Ickes, calling for a truce till midnight of October 31.

'Color War' Rages In Detroit

The grim, bloody specter of a "color war" stalked the streets of Detroit, center of America's war production, on June 22. Starting with an altercation between some Negroes and whites, homeward bound from an amusement center late on the night of June 20, violent demonstrations against the colored people were waged in every part of the city. Following the first clash, disturbances spread with lightning speed and are still continuing despite the frantic efforts of the authorities to quell the fighting.

On June 21, the Governor of Michigan wired President Roosevelt asking for the dispatch of an army to bring the situation under control. Martial law was declared in Detroit by War Secretary Stimson on the same day by Presidential order but the trouble, arising from deep-rooted racial prejudice, has not been completely quelled as yet. Spasmodic disorders are still breaking out and the army and police forces have been forced to use tear gas in an effort to disperse the rioting mobs.

Popular Cooperation Of Chinese Necessary

(Continued From Page 4)

to assert itself forcibly in my mind recently.

Can Be Starting Point

Now to revert to the question of economic collaboration. Sino-Japanese joint enterprises can be the starting point of economic collaboration between the two peoples, but not the ne plus ultra.

The immediate necessity is to expend greater efforts for the upbringing and vitalization of the Nanking Government. It is to be expected that there will be a "war" between Nanking and Chungking for winning the masses. When the masses have been alienated from Chungking and have come under Nanking's banners, the China affair will come to a finish of itself. So from the standpoint of settling the China affair alone, there must be a powerful enough Nanking to attract the populace.

Winning the hearts of the masses is also the prerequisite to the healthy economic growth of the Nanking Government. Recently, the Central Reserve Bank of China, organ of the Nanking Government, has set its gigantic step forward toward currency unification through the issuance of C.R.B. notes to the exclusion of the former fapi notes. The consummation of this task hinges entirely upon winning popular confidence, without which financial stabilization through the note issue alone would be extremely difficult.

No doubt, the circulation of the C.R.B. notes will go on increasing hardly with an effort. To maintain credit for these notes, the Nanking Government must needs retain popular confidence even at economic sacrifices to itself. In this sense, too, further vitalization of Nanking is an urgent necessity.

After all, the effective way to achieve Sino-Japanese economic collaboration will be to find out the basic needs of the Chinese after consulting past experiences and considering the racial traits of the people. From the broadest viewpoint, the vitalization of the Nanking Government is the key to economic cooperation between Japan and China, a point which I wish to emphasize.

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LABOR DEARTH HITS BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Factories Lack Sufficient Equipment—Thousands of Workers Mobilized

Britain is confronted with the difficulty of meeting sufficiently the enormous demand for armaments due to the lack of adequately equipped factories and shortage of labor.

Owing to the temporary transformation of peacetime industry into munitions industry no large-scale production is possible despite the fact that intensified production is being conducted with the mobilization of women for munitions factories, commented the Mainichi.

After the Dunkirk tragedy, Britain, in anticipation of the landing on its mainland by the enemy, transformed its peacetime industries in line with the wartime structure. Today, forty per cent of the munitions production is shouldered by those factories temporarily changed into arms production establishments, of which 60 per cent were converted by August 1940 in a great hurry. All the attainable factories, machines, labor, buildings including the old exhibition halls, prisons, and uncompleted tubes were converted into munitions factories.

As to machines and motors, small lathes previously used for manufacturing pens are used in the manufacture of bullets. Undoubtedly no efficiency can be expected in productivity. In order to install adequate machines it takes more than half a year and Britain is so pressed that it cannot wait that long. Thus, Britain presents a clear contrast with America in the policy of conducting increased munitions production, because the latter equipped itself fully with adequate machines before undertaking a large-scale production.

No Mass Production

Britain who always carried on its industrial activities in small factories, instead of conducting mass production, cannot change its industrial function on an instant and launch a large-scale production. Small industries all over the country have one advantage. They are less vulnerable to air raids.

The greatest plight Britain is facing is the acute shortage of labor. Most of the factories are continuing their activities day and night on a ten-hour shift, though an eight-hour shift is desirable. Britain at present cannot afford to adopt the three shift a day system. Due to shortage of hands, women have been mobilized on a large-scale. By the end of the last year 330,000 were mobilized for the munitions factories, 100,000 for railway offices, 20,000 for communications facilities in London, 125,000 for post offices, 6,700,000 for general manual labor, and 150,000 for labor paid on the hour basis. Among the British women between the age of 18 and 60, 9,630,000 are reported to be physically capable of work: Ten shillings are paid to any volunteer workers for week-end labor.

In order to economize on labor, the British Government reduced the peacetime industries to 30 kinds with the limitation on production by 60 to 20 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1940. Again in the following year the Government further concentrated its industrial activities by reducing the number of peacetime industries. In some industries small factories pulled together in heightening the productivity capacity of a few large ones to the highest pitch, while in others only large factories continued their productive function and the remaining small ones became agencies selling manufactured goods labeled with their respective trade-marks. Some factories completely stopped business by receiving a certain amount of money for settlement. During two successive years 2,800 factories and stores were closed, releasing 25,000 workers and 60,000,000 square feet of establishments. It is further reported that 75 per cent of the labor and buildings thus economized by private enterprises was yielded by fiber, shoe and rug manufacturing factories.

New Working System

According to the new working system, the Ministry of Wartime Munitions Production is responsible for providing raw materials, necessary machines, as well as for manufacturing war weapons while the Ministry of Labor looks after fair distribution of labor and the Ministry of War supply must look after the orders for munitions.

The most active government organ in the sphere of war production is the newly installed Regional Board which was inaugurated in May of last year. The Board is composed of committee members who represent the Ministries of War Supply, Labor and Aircraft Production respectively and the Admiralty as well and headed by the Chairman who represents the Ministry of Wartime Munitions Production. The Board has administrative authority over the problem of productivity in rural districts, independently of the Government. For convenience's sake England is divided into 11 districts and the matters regarding labor, construction of new factories in case the old ones are destroyed by air-raids, and productivity capacity of factories and others are handled by the Regional Board.

Thus, the government control system is now adopted in Britain, champion of individualism. The British party-men, capitalists, laborers, from their respective selfish motives are now following the government policy. No hostilities between laborers and capitalists have come to the fore at present, but sabotage in coal mining and shipbuilding industries is a frequent occurence. Capitalists, on the other hand, will not provide adequate equipment, anticipating post-war industrial readjustments. The inadequate working system in factories, improper equipment, unsystematic issuance of orders, lack of training of women workers, and their incompetence are undoubtedly great obstacles to the further enhancement of productivity.

Greed
Conquest and
Treachery

BY PROF. MITSUAKI KAKEHI

"As for the British and American peoples, their present fortunate situation in respect of raw materials, and indeed of all the essentials of modern industrial life, represent the accumulated profits of three centuries of wars of aggression and conquests . . . The League of Nations was in reality the instinctive effort of Anglo-Saxon Powers to throw down the ladder by which they had mounted to their present fortunate estate, because war was no longer useful for them, and other peoples' wars might compromise their present circumstances."

Thus wrote one of America's noted publicists, Frank H. Simonds, some eight years ago.

Similar statements have frequently been made by a few British and American students of international affairs who are honest and sincere in analyzing the causes of recent world unrest. To most of the Americans and British, however, all the material wealth of the world, and even peace, freedom, justice and other higher values of life which they professedly prize more than anything else, exist particularly, if not exclusively, for their own good. As a matter of fact centuries of their world domination, cultural as well as political and economic, have gradually formed among them an outlook on life and the world, with their nations and peoples at the center. No independent nation nor self-respecting individual can acquiesce in such a world outlook. The present world conflict, including the War of Greater East Asia, is essentially a protest against this Anglo-Americanism. A brief review of what the British and Americans have done to other peoples will reveal their egoism and hypocrisies and clarify the causes of the two major wars being fought today in Europe and in the Pacific.

British Expansion and Piracy

England, a minor European State, which barely maintained its existence as an independent nation before the 16th century has expanded in 300 years to be the great Britisn Empire, whose territories before the loss of Malaya and other Oriental possessions in the present war covered 13,320,354 square miles, representing one-fourth of the world's habitable land surface. This world domination has in no wise been accomplished by fair and honorable means, as pointed out by the American writer. It is a well-known fact that English expansion overseas began with piracy. The greater part of the wealth brought from overseas to England under Queen Elizabeth in the 16th century was acquired by attacking and plundering Spanish vessels carrying treasures from the Spanish West Indies. These acts of piracy were committed openly by the encouragement and under the protection of the English Crown and lords. And the Queen herself was proud of the daring acts of Francis Drake, the most notorious sea adventurer of those days, and knighted him when he returned home with spoils worth £320,000.

Thereafter, as the British found less hazardous and more profitable enterprises in the slave trade, they turned to it with all their predatory and acquisitive proclivities, taking the lead among the European countries in this trade of supplying negro slaves to the New World. That this dark trade too was carried on with the encouragement of the Crown and lords can be seen, as disclosed by H. G. Wells in his "The Outline of History," from the fact that such encouragement was, "one of the accusations of Thomas Jefferson against the Crown and lords of Great Britain." The number of those poor black people carried away like animals to America during the 300 years of this operation is estimated to have reached 10,000,000. A British student of the race problem, Basil Mathews describes the manner in which they were carried across the Atlantic Ocean in these words: "To supply the hunger for plentiful cheap labor in the cotton fields, shipload after shipload of shackled Negroes, sweltering in the fetid holds of slave ships, sailed from Africa to America." And he unequivocally concludes: "This merchandise of men and women, boys and girls, make the wealth of Liverpool and Bristol." "It seems certain," adds the same writer, "that slave raiding in Livingston's day cost Africa two million lives a year, a ghastly trail of burnt villages littered with skeletons and of wildernesses that had been gardens. The horrible slaughter of the slave traffic was the peak of the already existing mountains of cruelty of the fetish sacrifices of human blood. . ."

The historical record of wrongs done by the British to African peoples does not end with this dark business. The massacre of Mohammedans in the Sudan in 1898 and the atrocities committed against 23,000 aged, women and children in the Boer War well illustrate their conception of humanity and love in relation to other peoples. Even such a celebrated general as Lord Kitchener, as commanding officer of the Anglo-Egyptian expeditionary forces, was not only ruthless but brutal toward the African Moslems. He ordered the blowing up of the tomb of Mohammed Ahmed, the Madhi, who was the leader of the rebels, and mutilated his corpse, sending the head to the British Museum in London and throwing the other parts into the water. Winston Churchill, the present British Prime Minister, was with Kitchener's forces and was one of the eye-witnesses who could hardly bear to see this brutality.

British Record in Australia

The first arrival of British settlers in Australia was in January, 1788. According to records, 696 out of 1,044 of them were convicts, the rest consisting mostly of officers and men of the Garrison troops as well as of colonial officials and their families, and the number of free immigrants being no more than 81. Thus a penal settlement was established at Port Jackson. This beginning of the British colony in Australia inevitably determined the attitude of British settlers toward the aborigines on the Continent The stories of shooting these original inhabitants of the land for a trifle or no offense, of the violation of their women and of other atrocities render most infamous the early British record in Australia. The fact that the British settlers regarded those rightful owners of the Continent as subhuman is proved by almost all students of Australian history, the British and others alike. Accordingly no efforts, except for a few private cases by missionaries, have been made by the British to protect and educate them. As a result, the aborigines who were estimated to have numbered about a million 150 years ago have decreased today to a mere 50,000, including half-bloods. In order to justify their attitude toward the aborigines, the British try to show that they are lazy, given to drinking and postitution; but the early chroniclers invariably tell us that they are amiable people inclined to kindness. Is it not the laziness not of the aborigines but of the British who have taken little pains to protect and educate them that has brought those people to well-nigh extinction?

The policy of "white Australia" whereby the colored peoples are excluded from the continent is explained by the British as a purely economic problem; essentially, it is a moral problem. While the original inhabitants of the Continent are dying out and the rest of the world is suffering from shortages of the necessities of life, 7,000,000 Britishers, calling themselves Australians, are enjoying a high standard of life, by monopolizing the Continent of some 3,000,000 square miles in area which is fabulously rich in agricultural and mineral resources. If such a state of affairs does not constitute a moral problem, there can be no morality in international affairs. It is little wonder that the Commonwealth of Australia is now reaping the fruits of her selfish efforts to reserve the wealth of the Continent exclusively for the British and suffering from the shortage of man-power, which will prove to be fatal before long.

Brutality in India

Since the occupation of India by the British in the 18th century, 31 major famines have broken out, claiming an estimated number of 33,000,000 victims. It is incredible that the people in one of the richest countries in the world in agricultural and mineral resources, under the rule of one of the most advanced nations, should suffer from frequent famines. The explanation is offered by one of the foremost British economists Professor G. P. H. Cole in his "A Guide to Modern Politics," "India is compelled to meet the cost of a large army of occupation, including native troops under British control, and of a very expensive Civil Service and Police establishment; and she has also to bear debt charges by no means all of which represent expenditure incurred for socially useful services. India has paid, and is still paying, a vast tribute to British owners of capital, as well as to native captialists who are under British protection, and are therefore in many cases staunch supporters of the British rule." As to the British purpose in the conquest of India, the British economist clearly states as follows: "The British undoubtedly went to India for economic advantage-trade and sheer loot—and extended their conquests first for the direct purpose of consolidating and expanding their economic opportunities, and later for that of maintaining law and order in the vast Empire which had fallen into their hands. British and not Indian interests were responsible for the establishment of British rule, and still dictate its maintenance. Indian trade is of vital importance to British industry: British investors have huge masses of capital invested in Indian bonds and enterprises; the loss of India would be a severe blow to the British economy as well as to British Imperial prestige. Economic and political considerations combine to make the rulers of Great Britain regard the continuance of the British dominion over India as an essential Imperial interest."

Further, with regard to the misery of the Indian masses, the foremost missionary leader of world-wide fame, Dr. John R. Mott, made the following significant statement in 1931: "In a student conference years ago Bishop Thoburn, who had spent forty years in India, told us that in his opinion not fewer than 100,000,000 people in that country lie down each night hungry in body—that is, without having had sufficient food to satisfy the normal cravings for sustenance. In the light of my inquiries in India, it was evident that the same statement made today would not be an exaggeration."

India Bleeded White

Foreign travellers in India who step into its villages are impressed with the extreme poverty and ignorance of the villagers who pursue a most primitive type of rural life without even elementary sanitary services and educational facilities. They wonder how the great mass of these people who are being shut off from modern civilization by the most efficient British rule, efficient from the British point of view, can be awakened to national consciousness. Nevertheless, such awakening has already happened among these meek, peace-loving and religious people, particularly since the last World War. During the War India contributed to the British war funds to the amount of £130,000,000 and offered her men for the services to the number of 1,300,000, many of whom even gave their lives. After the war they returned to their native villages from the European, Asiatic and African fronts, bringing home stories of the outside world. As explained by a student of Indian affairs "the cry of 'self-determination' for Belgium and Serbia as the dominant war aim shouted by the West across India, the idea of self-determination or Swaraj had gathered way." On the other hand, the Montagu Declaration of August, 1917, whereby the British Government promised the Indian people the granting of Home Rule, a promise which was made with a view to securing their greater cooperation in the British war effort, aroused a hope in the minds of thinking Indians that the time when Indian Home Rule would become a thing of reality would be near. This hope was shattered by the publication in 1918 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which fell far short of the ideal of home rule. Not only that but the Rowlatt Act, designed to suppress the nationalist movement, was enforced. Then there occurred the Amritsar Massacre of 1919, in which 380 people were brutally killed and over 1,000 were wounded by British troops who fired on the order of General Dyer on a crowd of 5,000. By this incident Gandhi completely lost faith in British policy toward India, as he confessed himself: "I put my life in peril four times for the sake of the Empire: at the Boer War when I was in charge of the Ambulance Corps whose work was mentioned in General Buller's dispatches; at the time of the Aulu revolt in Natal when I was in charge of a similar corps; at the time of the commencement of the late war when I raised an Ambulance Corps; and lastly, in an active recruiting campaign that brought on an attack of dysentery which proved almost fatal. I did all this in the full belief that acts such as mine must gain for my country an equal status in the Empire. So late as December, 1919, I pleaded hard for a trustful cooperation. . . The punjab atrocities (the Amritsar Massacre) have completely shattered my faith in the good intentions of the Government and the nation which is supporting it."

Independence Spirit Grows

Later developments of the national movement, and particularly the activities of Gandhi, Nehru, Bose and other leaders of the Indian National Congress, in the face of oppressive measures of the British authorities, which frequently amounted to real atrocities, are fresh in our memory.

The latest frontal clash between the British and the Congress leaders over the question of full independence resulting in the arrest of the latter, followed by the civil disobedience campaign begun by the Indians supported by anti-British demonstrations throughout the principal towns and districts and by the resort to the usual practice by the British police and troops of the ruthless shooting of the Indian patriots, is no other than the logical outcome of three hundred years of British rule in India and of the British determination to continue its occupation of the country permanently. But there has now entered a new factor—the War of Greater East Asia and the successive defeats of the anti-Axis in the South Pacific Area, including the loss of Singapore and Burma. Under the circumstances, it appears, the British today are desperately trying to stem the rising tide of Indian nationalism. In their desperate efforts they may employ more violence against the Indians. However, the more the British suppress the national movement the more it will feed the flame of nationalism, as the history of national movements everywhere so vividly testifies. It is sincerely hoped in this connection that the Indian leaders will understand rightly and fully the significance of the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, the cause for which Japan is fighting the present war.

British Treachey in Arabia

The Indians alone are not the victims of Britain's treachery in world politics. The Arabs were no less disappointed than the Indians after the last World War. During the war the Allies, and particularly Britain, in their war effort against Turks made use of Arab nationalism, promising future autonomy to the Arabs in Syria and Palestine. "In consequence," explains one Arab intellectual, "the war against Turkey was won by Arab aid, and then every Allied promise was thrown to the winds. No autonomy was granted. Syria was parceled out to France, Palestine to Britain, and the so-called mandates were only their disguises for the designs of autocratic and imperialistic governments, selfish in aim and uncontrolled by the generous professions of the League of Nations. Moreover, Britain wanted Palestine for selfish reasons. Insecure in Egypt, she wished from the Palestinian side to control the Suez Canal, an essential artery of her Empire's life. This selfish aim in taking Palestine was carried further in Zionism. By introducing Jews she divided the country into two mutually suspicious groups and so secured her power by playing off one against the other."

This resentment of Arbas in Palestine was originally caused by the Balfour Declaration of 1917 whereby the British Government promised Palestine, the land where Arbas had lived for 1,000 years, as a national home for the Jewish people, a Declaration which was issued with a view to securing for the service of the Allies Jewish power and influence in international banking. In order to reconcile the promise made to the Arabs in respect of their future autonomy in that land the Declaration contained the proviso that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. . ." Commenting on the Declaration, a famous British writer, Sir Philip Gibbs, said some years ago: "There is something romantic and beautiful, no doubt, in the dream of Zionism to lead its people back to Palestine. Throughout the Jewish Race it is an old yearning. . . But many English and Americans familiar with Palestine denounce the Balfour Declaration as a policy based upon flagrant injustice to the Arabs—who own the land and who have it sold under feet without their consent—and most dangerous to the cause of peace."

Such being the case, it is natural that the resentment of the Arabs should frequently burst into actions. Against these outbursts of nationalism the British authorities in Palestine employ the most merciless and cruel methods of suppression as reported to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations by the representative of the Palestinian Arabs stationed in Geneva. And as a result, over 10,000 have been killed and wounded, some 20,000 taken to concentration camps and 40,000 compelled to leave their homeland during the years of the British Mandate. These are the rewards earned by the Arabs for their support of the Allied cause in the last War.

Invasion of China

As the occupation of India began with the trading activities of the East India Company, Britain's invasion of China began with the opium trade. In the early days of this vicious trade the shipment of opium to China by British traders amounted to not more than 200 boxes. With the securing of the monopoly of the trade by the East India Company, however, the British could sell the Chinese 2,000 boxes in 1784 and 4,000 boxes in 1834. And after the British trade with China was placed entirely under the direct control of the Government, enormous strides were made in the development of the immoral business, the volume sold in 1837 reaching 34,000 boxes with an estimated profit of over $10,000,000. The Chinese Government naturally was anxious to check the spread of the evil habit of opium-smoking; but as the British were all the more active in the trade of this deleterious drug in defiance of protests, the Chinese authorities took drastic measures to seize and destroy, in Canton, 20,283 boxes of opium to the value of some $20,000,000 in March, 1839. This legitimate Chinese action led, in 1840, to the outbreak of the notorious Opium War in which the Chinese were completely defeated. In the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 China opened to British trade the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, ceded the Island of Hongkong and paid the indemnity of $21,000,000 to Britain.

In October, 1856, the crew of a vessel belonging to the British in Hongkong and carrying opium were seized by the Chinese. Although the men were afterwards delivered back and the Chinese were ready to make reparation for the losses and offer any apology, Britain refused and opened hostilities with China, thus starting the second Opium War. China was again defeated and new concessions were wrested by the victor. A year later the Tangku incident occurred, which caused the third Opium War. As a result Peking was captured in 1860, which was followed by the barbarous acts of destroying the Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperor outside the city.

There is no justification whatever for this series of the worst type of aggressive wars. Lieutenant-General William Butler, in his book "Charles George Gordon" has severely criticized them in these words: "In the long series of English wars with China which began in 1839-40, opium was from first to last the cause of quarrel. However skillfully minor incident may have have been seized upon to hide the true reason of conflict, impartial history has now stamped its verdict upon this discreditable page of our history. In forcing our opium upon China we were reversing the alternative of money or life given by the highwayman to victim. We were demanding life and money at the same time. Opium to the Chinaman was death and worse than death, and in endeavouring to keep this terrible new poison. . . from their shores, the Government of China were only fulfilling the first obligation of rulers—the protection of the lives of their people. There is nothing clearer in history than the sincerity of the Chinese Government in their action regarding opium. . . But justice counts for little where human interests are deeply concerned, and as the production of opium was a Government monopoly in India that yielded many million pounds in revenue, the trade with China was to be enforced at the cannon's mouth. It was little wonder that, in the face of such experience. . . , a Chinese Minister should say, 'reason has no place in the judgements of these people. It is not rule but misrule that guides them'."

Destruction Scored

His condemnation of the destruction of the Imperial Summer Palace in 1860 is also worth quoting by way of documentation. "Eight miles to the north-west (of Peking)," writes the general, "stood the park, gardens, and palace of the Yuen-Ming-Yuen, the Summer Palace. . . Here, amid an expanse covering twelve square miles of ground, all ingenious diversities and embellishments of Chinese architectural and horticultural art had been exhausted to produce a terrestrial paradise. . . . This beautiful monument of Eastern art, the garden of perpetual brightness, was devastated and burnt. . . . It is difficult to believe that the perpetration of such an act of vandalism could be possible in these later days of the world by men who were supposed to represent the most advanced civilization. In all ages of war burning has been the peculiar stamp of barbarism. It is at once the easiest act of rapine, and the one which history remembers longest against soldier. If the Chinese had imagined the outside world to be barbarians, the senseless destruction of the Yuen-Ming Yuen could hereafter be pointed to as a tangible proof that belief?"

According to this British soldier-author, that famous Christian General, Charles Gordon was among the eye-witnesses, and was repugnant at the act. Gordon's statement is quoted by him as follows: "You can scarcely imagine the beauty and magnificence of the palaces we burnt. It made one's heart sore to destroy them. It was wretchedly demoralizing work."

All these acts of aggression, however, have now become things of the past in so far as they are related to China since the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia. All their vestiges, except for the existence of the Chungking regime, which is a puppet of America and Britain, have been wiped away; a new China and the ideal and principles of Greater East Asia which the founder of the new China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, advanced are now things of reality.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

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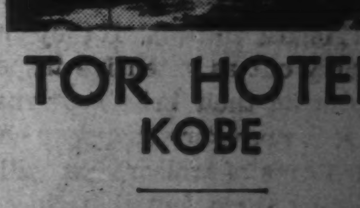

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943

Cultural Interchange in East Asia

The recent visits of parties of inspection from Burma and the Philippines have been most welcome. As these Burmese and Filipino leaders observe the industrial and cultural activities of Japan as well as the customs and manners of the Japanese people, they are bound to take back impressions which will not only help forge tighter the bonds of collaboration between Japan and their own countries but will also help to advance permanent cultural interchange among the East Asiatic peoples.

In the study of cultural interchange in Greater East Asia, the problem of exchange professors should claim priority of attention. The professors to be exchanged must be scholars in the foremost rank of their professions. It is true that the cultural standards of the East Asiatic peoples vary considerably, but it is nevertheless important for Japan to send first-class scholars to all these countries, as they are best qualified to acquaint Asiatic peoples with the quintessence of Japanese culture.

It is at the same time desirable that these exchange professors should, instead of confining themselves to lectures on subjects in their special lines, endeavor to come in personal contact with as many native scholars as possible in order to post themselves up in the actual conditions of the countries concerned. In this way, they must extend the scope of their study beyond the problems of which they make a speciality, and conduct researches into matters peculiar to these countries as well. It goes without saying that such researches will prove beneficial to both sides. If exchange professors are to obtain really good results, it may be added, the term of their mission must be fixed at a fairly long period. It may further be suggested that the custom long established in Japan of ordering competent professors to Western countries should be replaced in the future by the new practice of sending out such professors to various countries in Greater East Asia on cultural missions.

Next in order of importance in the matter of cultural interchange comes the dispatch of students to Japan for study from East Asiatic countries. Needless to say, the proper education of these students in this country will do much not only to help forward cultural interchange but to deepen mutual understanding among the nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Their education in this country may not bring appreciable results in a short period, but it will surely produce very good results in the long run. In the event, for instance, of these students who have received modern education in Japan and who have thus acquired a good knowledge of Japanese culture securing high positions in all walks of life in their respective countries, as they certainly will, there is no doubt that the ties of friendship binding all East Asiatic countries together, with Japan as the central figure, will be further strengthened and the foundations of the Co-Prosperity of Greater East Asia will be laid even more solidly.

Thirdly, it is desirable that there should be frequent coming and going of inspection parties, like the ones we have had recently from Burma and the Philippines. The frequent visits of inspection parties will surely contribute greatly toward the establishment of East Asiatic culture. If they are to be enabled to carry out as extensive inspection as possible during their brief sojourns in this country, it is necessary that they should be spared such forms of welcome as will only result in fatiguing them, but that they should instead be given every facility in fulfilling their mission as successfully as possible.

One of the most important problems for the East Asiatic peoples is to establish culture of a genuinely Asiatic character. In the past, the natural growth of the culture of the Asiatic peoples has been scandalously thwarted by the aggressive policy of Western imperialism. If Asiatic culture is to be built on a true basis, it is imperative that the East Asiatic peoples should have a thorough understanding of one another's culture and strive to promote cultural interchange among them. The work of this cultural interchange has only just started, but with close cooperation and incessant endeavors among all Asiatic peoples, there will surely be a Renaissance for East Asia.

Zoot Suiters—A Symptom

From the United States of America, land of the screaming eagle, comes further news of riots and disturbances. It is not only the bloody race war in Detroit, nor the much maligned coal miners perennially on the verge of strike. A new crop of adolescent, sub-par criminals with a flair for color and assault and battery as well as petty theft and robbery has appeared. They are, lo and behold—the Zoot Suiters!

These young delinquents, who are causing a wave of minor disturbances to sweep over the entire country, get their peculiar designation of Zoot Suiters from the outlandish garb they affect: a loud colored blouse, baggy trousers gathered in neatly about the ankles, a heavy gold chain which hangs almost to the knees. Their pet hate consists of all servicemen in general, and every opportunity is taken to beat up Uncle Sam's gallant braves in uniform. Most of the fighting, it is understood, is over the problem of who gets which girl, and the battles generally take place in the spots most frequented by both parties, namely, saloons, beer dives, and tinny dance-halls.

Southern California, where sober-minded Japanese once quietly made the deserts bloom by dint of hard years of work, was first to complain of this latest pestilence which the California Attorney General described as a "wide problem." There, in the interests of peace and order, the military authorities forbade the servicemen to frequent the dives of the downtown districts. This order, of course, was issued subsequent to the outbreak of some serious brawls in which the soldier-boys got the worst of the deal. But enraged doughboys later hunted the Zoot Suiters in packs, and one Zoot Suiter was unceremoniously stripped of his resplendant trousers on the stage of a theater in Long Beach, a California beach resort city. Others were simply taken into some dark alley and thrashed.

The rest of the United States, which was suffering from the strikes in the industrial plants and mines, watched with amused interest until the danger struck closer to home. The Zoot Suiter-craze, with its attendant violations of the law, is now said to be sweeping the entire United States. The reign of violence is reported to have sent over 125 civilians and servicemen to hospitals in a one week period. To make matters worse, the Zoot Suiters have been reinforced by the Cholitas, girl auxiliaries who have also adopted an unusual garb composed of short dresses reaching six inches above the knees, black blouses and black huarache sandals, and who carry a sharp razor concealed in the upper part of their stockings. The Cholitas are taking an active part in street brawls against the soldiers, sailors and marines. Individualism and freedom at work in the United States!

The United States, which likes to boast of its high standard of living and advanced civilization, has persistently invited the ridicule of the rest of the world with its gangsters and gun-molls, goldfish swallowing students and Big Apple "jitter-bug" maniacs. But that a nation at war must additionally combat the domestic menace of Zoot Suiters and Cholitas is a fact that the world finds hard to believe.

Such a situation would indeed be unbelievable for any nation fighting a war with serious, unselfish war motives. But the fact is that in the United States it is not strange at all, because America has no war aims which might appeal to the sense of justice and dignity of a people. The grasping greed and political ambitions of Roosevelt and other American leaders certainly cannot be expected to arouse a burning patriotic passion in the Americans. And as for the phrases about "saving freedom" and "rescuing Democracy," it would seem that there are altogether too many people left in the United States who still remember with cynicism that President Woodrow Wilson emphasized the same pretty words during the last World War. The Zoot Suiters and the Cholitas are only symptoms—symptoms of the growing boredom and irritation of the American people over the meaningless war which the Administration so adroitly foisted on them. The Americans demand entertainment, and they apparently mean to get it, even if it has to be the Zoot Suiters.

A Year Ago Today

June 28, 1942

Mounting fears of Canadians and Americans living on the Pacific coast following the recent frequent cannonading of Japanese submarines on shore facilities were intensified following the official announcement that once more Japanese submarines have appeared along the western coast of Canada and inflicted severe damage to a Canadian merchant vessel.

JAPAN'S ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS REVEALED

Local Governments Reorganized—Filipinos Find Political Horizon Radiating With Grand Possibilities

(From the Toa)

Part I

The fundamental policy of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines consists in (1) the acquisition of resources, (2) the prevention of their outflow into enemy countries, (3) the guarantee of self-support for the outpost Forces and (4) the utilization of the existing enterprises. All measures of military administration are aimed, first and foremost, at the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the consumation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. It is along these general lines that the military administration in the Philippines is carried on.

But as the various regions in the south have different standards of culture, different racial traits, different histories, so does military administration in the Philippines differ in form and the method of operation from those in existence in Malai, Burma, and elsewhere.

Tojo's Declaration

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared before the Imperial Diet on January 21 last year:

"If the Filipinos appreciate the true intentions of our Empire and cooperate with it as a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we shall gladly accord them the honor of independence."

This declaration was reiterated by the Prime Minister when he stated at the 81st session of the Imperial Diet on January 28 this year:

"I sincerely hope that the Filipinos will strengthen their cooperation with us and achieve independence at the earliest date possible." The Philippines is thus assured of a bright future.

These Tojo declarations, along with the peculiarities of the Philippines, are being amply reflected in military administration in the archipelago.

Immediately after the entry of the Imperial Forces into Manila, the Military Administration Superintendence Office was set up.

Upon entering Manila, the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippines Area issued a proclamation of military administration (January 3, 1942) and, at the same time, ordered the creation of the Philippine Executive Commission. The proclamation reads:

Army Proclamation

To the government officials and people of the Philippines:

1. American sovereignty over the Philippines having been completely forfeited as the result of Japanese military action, the Japanese Army of Occupation hereby proclaims the enforcement of military administration.
2. The advance of Imperial Japanese Forces into this archipelago is motivated by nothing else than the sincere desire to liberate the Filipino populace from American rule and to enable them to rear a Philippines for the Filipinos wherein they may maintain prosperity and culture as co-participants in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.
3. The Filipino government officials and people alike shall severe all connections with the United States and, trusting in the just administration by the Japanese Army and in obedience to its orders, shall cooperate in our military operations, in the acquisition of war materials, etc.
4. The existing administrative and juridical systems shall be retained insofar as they do not interfere with military administration. The government officials shall, therefore, remain at their posts and faithfully pursue their duties.
5. The Japanese Army will grant the freedom of faith and residence and respect the existing customs insofar as they do not interfere with military administration. The general populace should be on their guard against being misled by empty American-British propaganda and refrain from rash conducts, spreading canards and any other acts that may be subversive to the maintenance of peace and order. All such acts shall be regarded as hostile and sternly dealt with under military law and capital punishment shall be meted out in serious cases.

On January 23, 1942 the Philippine Executive Commission was established in Manila under the chairmanship of Jorge B. Vargas. It is made up of the six bureaus of Internal Affairs, Administration, Justice, Agriculture and Commerce, Education and Public Welfare, Civil Engineering and Traffic.

Under the above-mentioned Commission were created 49 provinces and ten special municipalities and towns, with the governorships and mayoralties held by Filipinos. These local administrative organs have since been doing active work as a wing of the military administration.

In order that local administration might be put on a solid basis, the Military Administration saw fit to give broad powers to the provincial governors, at the same time remoulding the glaringly defective municipality and town-operated police system into a State-controlled organization and vesting police rights in the governors and the Mayor of Greater Manila. The provincial governors now acquired the highest local administrative authority . This meant a great improvement in the local administrative system.

At the present stage of the situation, the Executive Commission is completely subordinate to the Military Administration, with Vargas acting under the order of the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces. In other words, politics in the Philippines remains entirely in the hands of the Supreme Commander. This is as it should be when armed operations are still in progress and military administration is necessary.

The utmost utilization of the organs existing before the war and the participation of indigenous inhabitants in administration—such are the salient features of military administration in the Philippines.

The latter feature, namely, the participation of the native people in administration, makes military administration in the Philippines different from that in Malai or Djawa. In Malai all the administrative systems under the former British rule have been completely done away with and administration, both central and local, is under direct Japanese rule. In Java, while the local administrative organs under the former Dutch rule are made use of, there is no central administrative organ composed of natives, while the local administrators are all Japanese. If a parallel were required, military administration in Burma is the nearest approach to what is enforced in the Philippines.

The Filipinos are, no doubt, grateful to the Japanese military for their magnanimity in allowing them practically autonomous administration. All the same, the speedy creation of the Executive Commission was, no doubt, made possible by the fact that the Filipinos have a comparatively high standard of culture and that, thanks to their experience with modern administrative machinery under the former government, they excel other southern peoples in statecraft.

Upon the inauguration of military administration, the Military Administration demanded the dissolution of the legislative body and made clear its policy of non-recognition of political parties. The existing parties were advised to dissolve voluntarily. Willingly, the six major parties, including the Nationalista, formally declared their dissolution on December 4, 1942. The unsavory party rivalry for which the pre-war Philippines was notorious disappeared for good and clean politics, with the Executive Commission as the nucleus, got definitely under way.

(To Be Continued)

THE HEROES OF ATTU

By COUNTESS INA METAXA

O Sun, receive in thy light, in thy glory
The souls of those who have given their young life,
Of those who were not afraid neither sorry
To struggle and fall in unequal, hard strife.

In ice and mist they have stood and have guarded,
Though plunged in darkness of long polar night,
The land of Sunrise. Oh, be they rewarded
In radiant peace,—faithful, wonderful knights!

For they belonged to the people of Nippon
Who worship Thee and believe that thou art,
Their Mother—Ancestor. Nobly they keep on
Bushido's rules deep engraved in their heart.

To liberate the subdued Eastern nations
From humiliating and hard foreign yoke,
To crush the sordid, unlawful ambitions
They fought, they died, but the nations awoke!

O Sun, give victory! Nippon adores thee,
Reflects thy image. New dawn will arise.
This people, thy children, thy followers worthy,
Like thee, are generous, tolerant, wise.

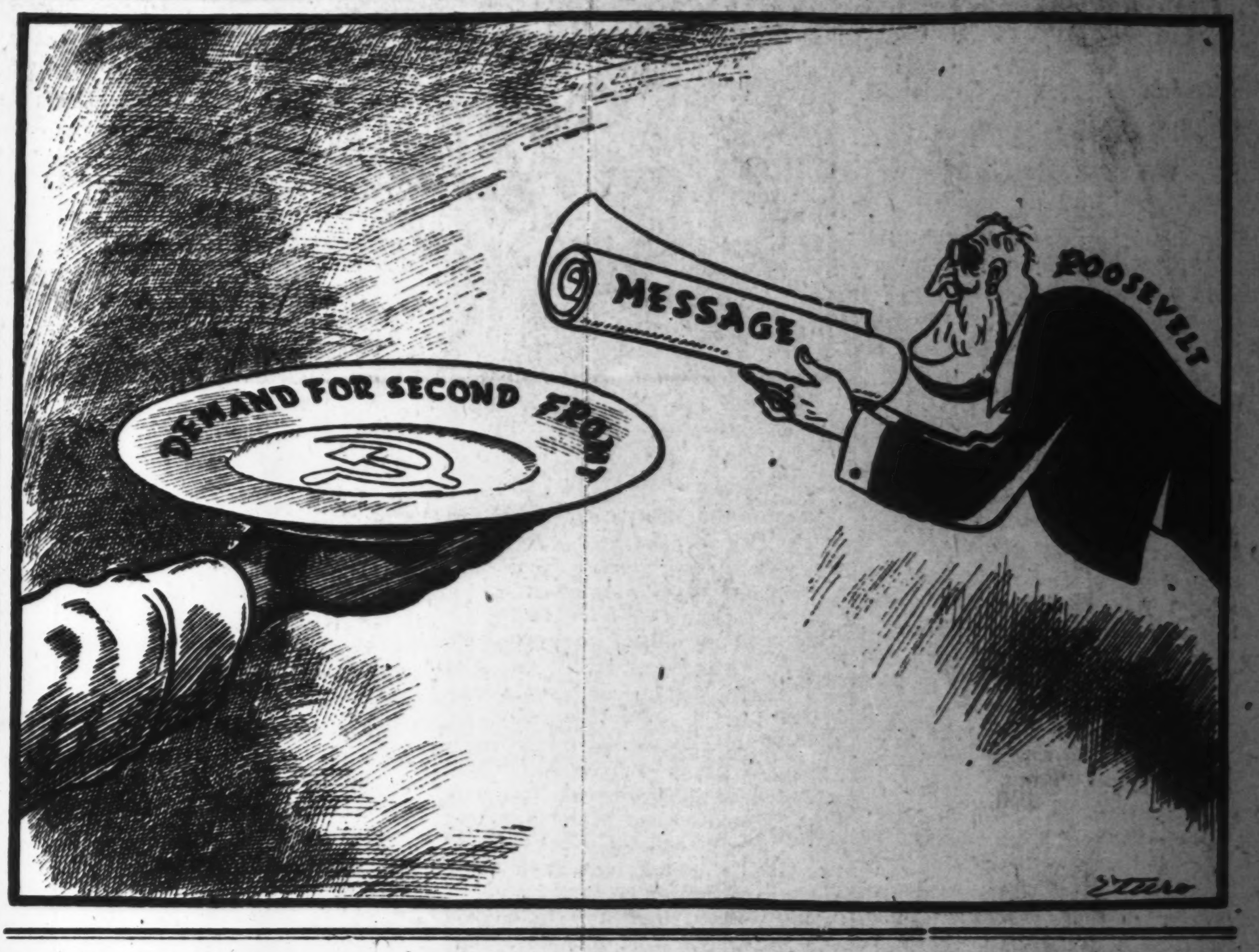
Fruits of Wisdom

Votes should be weighed, not counted.—Schiller.

* * *

There is nothing like fun, is there? I haven't any myself, but I do like it in others. We need all the counterweights we can muster to balance the sad relations of life. God has made sunny spots in the heart; why should we exclude the light from them.

Promises Are All He Can Give



POPULAR COOPERATION OF CHINESE NECESSARY

Healthy Economic Measures for Nanking Suggested

By DR. MASUTARO KIMURA
(From the Sozo)

The proposition of Sino-Japanese economic collaboration has come to the fore since the outbreak of the China affair and the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking. But it is nothing new. It has been in the minds of our statesmen for the last several decades and one of the basic principles of Japan's China policy.

There is no denying the fact that, in any country, it is the minority leading class that leads the nation. Public opinion or national sentiment, so called, is not a spontaneous growth in the hearts of the masses. It is fomented and nurtured by a small number of pioneer thinkers and leaders and becomes deeply rooted in the minds of the masses.

For instance, the Chinese people, despite their pronouncedly realistic tendencies, had staged a fierce anti-Japanese movement even at the sacrifice of their own interests which ultimately brought on the China affair. This is a case in point of the leading class succeeding in influencing the masses. So we should always keep in sight the sentiment and the aspirations of the leading class.

Joint Enterprises Ideal

It has been said that the ideal form of Sino-Japanese economic collaboration is to be found in the Sino-Japanese joint enterprises. There are two instances where companies under joint management have succeeded. One instance of success is the Commercial Press, Ltd. of Shanghai. It was started under Sino-Japanese joint management some time in the closing years of the Meiji with the object of publishing text-books, etc., by Japanese printing technique, for this art was in a backward state in China then. The success of the undertaking is attributable to the fact that the Japanese side maintained an attitude of selflessness throughout. When, therefore, the Chinese had learned printing technique and business management, the company was reorganized into a Chinese juridical person.

The other instance I know of is the Penchihu Coal and Iron Company in Manchoukuo. Despite internal friction at first, the Company managed to tide over the period of experimentation. The undertaking can be claimed a fair success. The success is ascribable to the fact that the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who reigned supreme in Manchuria, trusted Baron Kihachiro Okura implicitly and delegated the management of the business entirely to him.

Sino-Japanese economic collaboration is not a mere well-sounding phrase. It is one of the three fundamental Konoye principles and a national policy whose importance cannot be overstated. I cannot emphasize too strongly, therefore, that unless utmost circumspection is exercised in putting the principle into practice, the outcome will be a dismay.

Obviously, the present is a difficult time when construction must go on side by side with fighting. We should rid ourselves of the idea that long-term fighting justifies anomalies. The idea that, with the China affair still in progress, China should be asked to put up with difficulties is justifiable in the light of the realities of the situation. Yet is it not time that reforms were made where reforms are called for? To put them off would, I fear, be to delay further the settlement of the affair. This feeling has begun

(Continued on Page 2)

SOLID SINO-JAPANESE TIE URGED AS BASIS FOR EAST ASIAN PEACE

Downfall of United States and Britain Inevitable—Foundation for Co-Prosperity Sphere Securely Laid

By CHU MIN-I
(From the Sozo)

More than two years have passed since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the simultaneous issuance of the Joint Declaration by Japan, Manchoukuo and China. During that time, the international situation has undergone many changes, but the axis of East Asia has become firmer and firmer and the New World Order is rapidly nearing materialization. This is highly heartening and gratifying to us all.

Let me take this opportunity to dwell on the world situation in general and the progress of the East Asian axis in particular.

America and Britain, to satisfy their insatiable imperialistic greed, had long dominated the world, plundering resources everywhere and bleeding white the peoples who had the misfortune to come under their oppression.

To attain their inordinate ambition of keeping up the structure of aggression and placing the whole world permanently under their domination, America and Britain would stop at nothing. To cover up their villainous intents, they resorted to all sorts of diplomatic and political intrigues. One glaring example was the policy of deception toward the oppressed races. The Anti-War Pact, the Stimson doctrine, etc. were manifestations of this policy. So the recent American-British move to retrocede their concessions in the Chungking-controlled area. Another example was the policy of playing off one country against another and fishing in troubled waters. Who set Germany and France against each other? Who caused China and Japan to cross swords with each other? Irrepressible indignation surges within me whenever I reflect on this point.

Bonds of Friendship

Historically, culturally and geographically, Japan and China are ordained to cooperate mutually. This is an immutable truth one can hardly deny. In his speech delivered in Kobe on November 28, 1924, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen urged that the two countries, in close unison, should shoulder the task of rebuilding East Asia. Why has this Pan-Asianism fallen short of realization up to now? Partly because our people failed to understand its true meaning, but the fundamental reason was the Anglo-American policy of keeping Japan and China estranged.

When the Marco Polo Bridge incident occurred to their immense delight, America and Britain plotted to prolong and aggravate it. That the Sino-Japanese conflict should have taken the proportions it did was not of Japan's nor China's making. Thinking Chinese were quick to realize this and rose courageously to unshackle themselves from the Anglo-American tyranny.

In order to throw off the Anglo-American yoke, we must first of all seek peace with Japan, put Sino-Japanese relations on a normal basis and set up an immutable policy of anti-Communism. By building up our country under this policy of peace and anti-Communism, we shall be contributing toward the perfecting of the East Asian axis and the rehabilitation of East Asia.

The course of events in the world during the past several years has proved the infallibility of the policy of peace, anti-Communism and national founding pursued by us along the path indicated in the historic telegram dispatched by President Wang Ching-wei in December, 1938.

On March 30, 1940, the capital of China was returned to Nanking. Seven months later, on November 30, the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty was signed and the Joint Declaration by Japan, Manchoukuo and China issued. These instruments are of far-reaching significance and embody a lofty ideal.

Since then, the ties binding Japan, Manchoukuo and China have become closer and the axis of East Asia has been further solidified. Not only that, but the National Government of China has been recognized in quick succession by Germany, Italy, and others attesting to the promotion of our international position.

War Breaks Out

Since the outbreak of the second European War in September, 1939, Germany and Italy with their indefatigable might have swept away Anglo-American influence from Europe. The conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy in September, 1940, laid the foundation o the Axis. The Anglo-American clique, still clinging to their dream of world domination, not only kept on resisting the might of the axis in Europe, but even challenged the axis in East Asia, trying Japan's patience to the breaking point. Thus did the War of Greater East Asia break out.

The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred campaign against injustice and violence. Because right always prevails over iniquity, we are convinced of ultimate victory. Carrying everything before them, the invincible Forces of Japan have purged East Asia of the last vestige of Anglo-American influence within less than a year of the start of the war. This is a matter of hearty gratification to us.

Simultaneously with the opening of the war, President Wang Ching-wei issued a declartion, vowing to share both joys and sorrows with Japan. In a radio speech ten days later, President Wang urged (1) the speedy establishment of peace and order, (2) the bolstering of fighting strength and (3) productivity expansion and consumption curtailment in order that China might fulfill that pledge. The Government and people of China, under Wang's leadership, have since been cooperating heart and soul in the prosecution of the war. Speedily have peace and order been improved; fighting strength enhanced; and productivity expansion and consumption curtailment steadily carried out. Not only that, but the East Asia League Movement and the New People's Drive are being vigorously propelled. The former aims at political independence, economic and military collaboration, while the latter aims to contribute toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and setting up of the New World Order.

For us to cooperate in the War of Greater East Asia and in the creation of the New World Order is to perform our obligations under the Basic Treaty. In return for our sincerity, Japan, right in the midst of this stupendous war, has been assisting us economically, culturally, politically and militarily. This has filled us with joy and strengthened our conviction of victory and the establishment of permanent peace in East Asia.

The ruthless aggression hitherto perpetrated by America and Britain has aroused the indignation of all the righteous-minded peoples of the world, who are rising resolutely against this enemy of mankind. The downfall of America and Britain is inevitable.

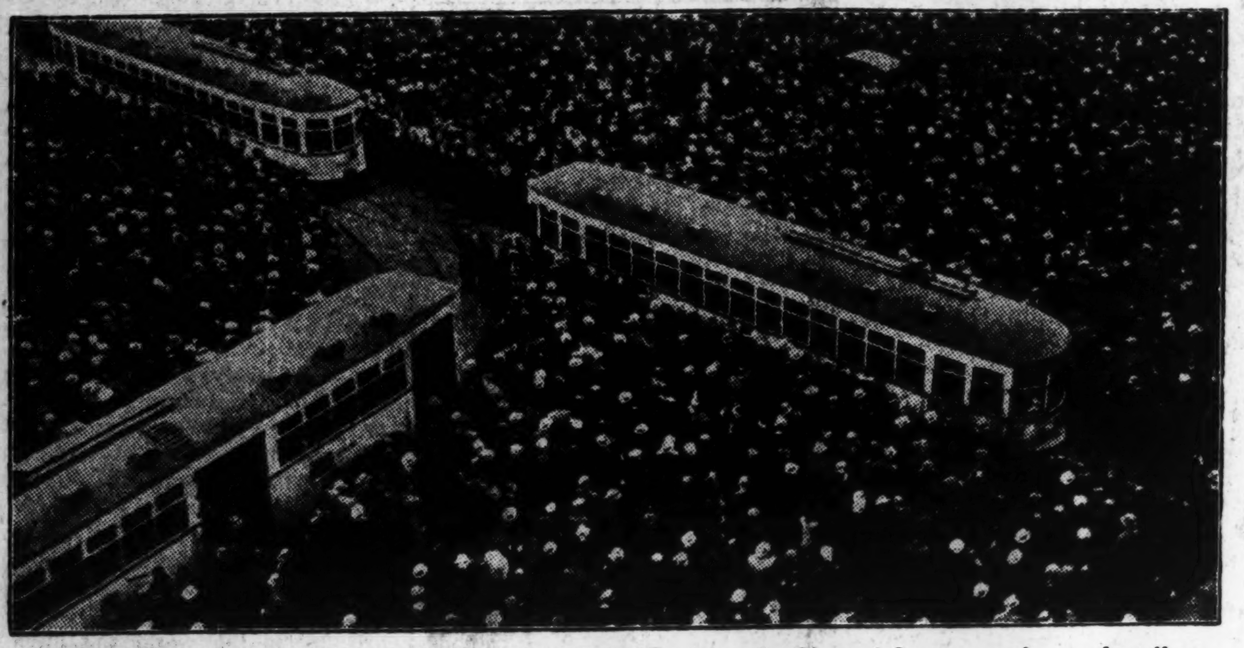
Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

No. 15,896 TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight



INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS AND WAR DEFEAT face the United States as the coal strike plunges the nation into turmoil. Walkouts and labor troubles are nothing new in America, as the illustrations at left and above, taken from Life, indicate, but coming in the midst of frenzied war activities, the present dispute may prove a mortal blow. Left: Longshoremen in San Francisco clash with strike-breakers. Above: Scene in Detroit, where recent 'color war' broke out, during a strike by automobile workers.

Press Comments

Monday, June 28
ASAHI—U. S. Labor, Capital Split
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Sino-Japanese Accord

U.S. Labor, Capital Split

ASAHI—The rift between labor and capital in the United States, which is its greatest worry under the wartime situation, is being fast intensified. The strike suppression bill, which the President vetoed on June 25 but which Congress reapproved the same day by overriding the Presidential veto, thus legalizing it, is to be viewed as a direct indication of this intensified rift between labor and capital.

The main points of the bill are that at munitions factories under direct control of the Government, strikers or strike agitators shall be fined severely or sentenced to imprisonment and that in case of strikes at civilian munitions factories such steps are admitted to be taken only when the steps are approved by secret voting on the part of workers, while it is also legally provided that the Wartime Labor Bureau be invested with powers to coerce mediation.

It goes without saying that this legislation aims at accelerating munitions production, but at the same time it will function to produce the secondary effect of depriving laborers of their only means of insisting on their claims which they have against capitalists. This will prove a fatal blow to laborers who by means of a strike, make their acquisition of a body's or an association's negotiation right one of the greatest objectives of their movement, for which cause, indeed, the laborers themselves have been continuing efforts.

Against such legislation it could hardly be expected that labor would unprotestingly connive at. And if labor, as was generally rumored should ever attempt forcibly to carry out counter-measures against the legislation, it was gravely apprehended that the legislation might become a direct cause of a serious conflict between labor and capital. Thus, against this legislation there arose a vehement opposition in various quarters. For instance, the Chicago Sun, fearing that this rash legislation might prove an increasingly potential cause of a conflict between labor and capital and also a cause to give rise to an economic confusion, repeatedly advised Roosevelt to call off the legislation.

Under such circumstances, Congress by overriding the Presidential veto indicated clearly its attitude toward the labor movement. Labor's dissatisfaction and discontent against capital is seen to have been extended to Congress, and, as had been apprehended, the issue has now developed from an economic and social one into a political one.

The President's veto itself has in no way originated from his sympathetic attitude toward labor. The President by vetoing this bill and at the same time by legislatively proposing the raise of the conscription age limit tried craftily thus to give a threat to labor instead of making a merely "clear-cut and blunt" suppression of labor's moves. This fact has made laborers themselves keenly realize the fact that the President also stands in direct opposition against them.

Thus the strike suppression measure devised for increasing the fighting power has brought about an evil consequence of causing a conflict of the laborers and capitalistic class proving to be the most serious cancer of the Democratic capitalistic principle. It is conceivable, there-

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Need for 2nd Front as Reich Masses Troops for Big Drive, Stressed by Oumansky

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—The Soviet demand for speedy establishment of the second front by the anti-Axis Powers appears to be daily mounting. A telegram reaching here from Mexico City reveals that new Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Constantin Oumansky, in a press interview on Sunday, touched this question and stated:

"The Soviet people's earnest desire for establishment of the second front in Europe is beyond imagination. The Germans are mustering a large number of troops on the Eastern Front and there is every indication that they will resume large-scale offensives. There are some who say that after the war the Soviet Union will interfere with domestic politics of anti-Axis nations, but they don't know the true intentions of Soviets.

"I have full confidence in the Red Army's strategy. The fighting power and morale of Soviet troops are daily being heightened. Restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico is definite proof of how the Soviet Union is desiring close cooperation with anti-Axis nations."

It is reported that Ambassador Oumansky did not refer to Japanese-Soviet relations at the interview.

Flatter Soviet Union

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—As anti-Axis nations have not yet actual strength to open a second front which the Soviet Union is so eagerly demanding, the United States and Britain are now trying to appease the Soviets with flattery.

At a certain meeting held in New York today Joseph Davies, who was President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, made the following flattering remarks concerning the Soviet Union:

"The great achievement attained by the Government, army and people of the Soviet Union, up to the present, has greatly heightened the respect and confidence entertained not only by the United States and Britain but also all other anti-Axis nations.

"We place absolute confidence in the policy of the Soviet Government. The war aims and political policy of the Soviet Union completely agree with those of the United States and Britain. We are fully aware that without the cooperation of the Soviets, there can be no victory."

CHINESE PRAISE JAPAN'S MIGHT

North China Leaders Pledge Efforts to Crush Britain, U.S.

Domei

PEKING, June 27.—In their stirring message note entitled, "To Japanese Comrades in the War of Greater East Asia," three local Chinese political leaders, all graduates of the Japanese Military Academy, paid high tribute to the prowess of the Imperial fighting services and pledged utmost cooperation in the war against the United States and Britain, common foe of the Asiatic races.

Introducing himself as a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy 35 years ago, Tu Hsi-chun, Governor of Hopei Province, stated that he had no words to express his admiration for the indomitable spirit of the Japanese fighting services, who are fighting to crush the United States and Britain.

"The National Government of China's declaration of war against the Anglo-American countries," declared Governor Tu, "further cemented the close relations between the two nations of Japan and China.

"The people of the National Government of China were greatly moved by Japan's return of her concessions and retrocession of her extraterritorial rights in China and the Japanese sincerity evinced in Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech regarding China.

Blow to Chungking

"Furthermore, military leaders of the Chungking regime were immensely stirred by Japan's sincerity shown to the National Government of China, with the result that such prominent leaders as Generals Pang Ping-hsun, Sun Tien-ying and Yung Tse-heng came to align them-

(Continued on Page 2)

Goebbels Denounces Foe As Culture Destroyers

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, assailed America and Britain as beastly and wanton destroyers of the world's art and culture in a speech delivered at the opening ceremony today of the Seventh German Arts Exhibit in Munich. Dr. Goebbels, on the other hand, elucidated the cultural traditions of Axis countries.

"Europe is engaged in a titanic struggle on a question involving the most fundamental principles, the scope of which is yet unparalleled in the several thousand years of European history," declared Dr. Goebbels in his speech. "There are some in the anti-Axis camp, who deign to pose as protectors of world culture.

"However, more products of European culture are found in the cities of Nuremburg, Munich, Florence and Venice than in all of the North American continent. Will America be able to produce such great musicians as Beethoven or Wagner, or great masters of art as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo?

"The blind, terroristic bombings of the anti-Axis forces on cities wherein are preserved the priceless treasures of the world's ancient art, does not aim solely to strike panic in the hearts of the general masses. Such beastly action only attests to the cultural inferiority of those stooping to such ignoble deeds."

'Color War' Causes Bigger Output Loss Than Labor Strikes

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, June 26.—The "color war" that developed between the whites and Negroes at Detroit recently has caused serious setback to war material production in the United States, according to Joseph Keenan, Vice-Chairman of the National War Labor Board, it is reported from Washington. "The meaningless disturbance that broke out at Detroit for two days caused greater damages to the production of planes, tanks and other war materials in the United States than that caused by the labor strikes in January and February this year, according to our calculation," he said. "On account of this Detroit disturbance, we lost 1,000,000 working days." Also, he formally announced that behind the Detroit "color war" there was no fifth column activity, and said: "The Governor of Michigan appointed a committee of four men to investigate into the cause of the Detroit incident, believing that it might have been due to fifth column activities, but the findings reveal no such cause."

HUNGARIAN EDITOR SEES NEW ORDER IN EUROPE

Attacks Bolshevism at Journalists' Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

VIENNA, June 27.—The firm belief that a new Europe will be established after the conclusion of the gigantic battle was vouched by Dr. Stephan Milotay, editor-in-chief of the paper, Uj Magyarsag, on behalf of the Hungarian group, which participated in the Congress of the Journalists in Vienna. Dr. Milotay pointed to Bolshevim which by all means intended to destroy Europe and the European culture.

Alluding to the British imperialism Dr. Milotay stressed that the same Britain which today was promising liberty and independence to the smaller nations simultaneously granted all possible support to the Soviet Union in order to rush the nations of Europe into disaster, annihilation and anarchy.

The complete unity of the Continent would be able, in the opinion of Dr. Milotay, to ward off all threats from the east and the west. "Hungary belonged to those States which after the World War had experienced all the terrors of a Bolshevist regime and she was therefore able to realize what a repetition of such a catastrophe would mean for Europe," he declared.

"We have the duty," Dr. Milotay exclaimed, "to draw the attention of the world public to this enormous danger. The session must raise a complaint against the common enemies of Europe in order to protect the immortal works of culture and must simultaneously confess to be willing to cooperate in fulfilling the common tasks that require a unification and a true readiness of the European nations to make sacrifices."

Antonescu Goes to Rome

Domei

BUCHAREST, June 27.—Rumanian Deputy Premier Professor Mihai Antonescu left for Rome.

TUAPSE RAIDED BY LUFTWAFFE

Harbor Facilities Razed--Azov Ports, Kuban Also Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, June 27.—Systematic and intensive bombings are being conducted daily by the Luftwaffe over the foremost firing lines and the rear area of the Red army on the Eastern Front. A strong bomber formation on June 25 stormed Tuapse south of Novorossisk and concentrated bombs on port and harbor facilities, causing great fires at various points.

Moreover, the German air force on the same day bombed many ports in the Azov Sea as well as the Kuban bridgehead and other positions.

Enemy Convoy Attacked

In the western Mediterranean, Axis air force attacked enemy convoys and according to reports to hand, 11 large-sized transports were bombed and one oil tanker set aflame, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Italians Sink 8 Ships

Domei

ROME, June 27.—During the past one week, the Italian air force sank eight anti-Axis merchantmen in the Mediterranean and also damaged eight other vessels and one transport, the Italian High Command announced on Sunday.

Italian air formations also attacked Bizerta in Tunisia and the port of Pantelleria, dropping bombs on three Anglo-American warships and seven merchantmen.

The communique further revealed that the Italian air force and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 111 anti-Axis planes over the Mediterranean. The other day when American bombers attacked Naples, 20 per cent of them were shot down by Italian fighters in only one day, and 33 anti-

(Continued on Page 2)

Malaria Ravaged Troops, Evatt Tells Britishers

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, now in England, touched on the war situation in the southwestern Pacific in his radio speech today from the B.B.C., according to London dispatches.

"During a certain stage of warfare in the southwestern Pacific," declared Evatt, "more than 80 per cent of the men of anti-Axis forces suffered from malaria.

"Our minds have been put at ease by the proposed increase of planes for the southwestern Pacific region as result of the Washington conference. This will not only augment the American air forces in this war zone but will strengthen Australia's air power also."

Schmidt Dies in Mishap

Domei

BERLIN, June 27.—Philip Schmidt, Director of The Netherlands branch of the National Socialist Party, and concurrently the Governor of The Netherlands occupied territory, died in an accident while traveling on duty, it was officially announced today.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler ordered the holding of a Party Funeral in recognition of his past service.

SENATE DEALS ANOTHER BLOW TO ROOSEVELT

Adopts Amendment To Ship, Bank Bill Despite Opposition

Another political upper-cut was registered against President Roosevelt on Saturday by the U.S. Senate when that body adopted the amendment to the mercantile and banking corporation bill in the face of White House opposition and reforwarded it to the House of Representatives, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Coming on the heels of the first administrative defeat, last week, for the U.S. Chief Executive when Congress over-rode his veto on the strike suppression measure, it is noteworthy that the Senators utterly disregarded the President's wishes in approving the said bill. This amendment empowers Chester Davies, Director of the Food Control Board, to supervise the distribution of food and to control prices.

Another Washington dispatch reveals that the bill extending the term of existence and the power to issue loans of the mercantile and banking corporations which had been approved by the House of Representatives some time ago was also forwarded to the Senate.

Following an amendment proposed by Benett Clark, Democrat from Missouri, prohibiting the power to grant subsidies, the Upper House adopted the bill on the same day by a vote of 39 to 37.

Green Sympathetic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, indignant over the passage of the strike suppression bill by Congress, today sent a letter to President Roosevelt expressing his immense dissatisfaction. The letter ran substantially as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor will take all available means to obviate the necessity of applying the strike suppression law. However, the workers and their friends have been shocked beyond description by the rash and reckless step taken by Congress to override your veto, because the American Federation of Labor and all of its affiliated labor unions have been faithfully keeping their pledge not to go on strike as long as the war lasts."

Cochin-China Decides Direct Rule Over Mois

Domei

SAIGON, June 27.—With the sincere desire of improving the social and cultural level of the Mois, backward hill tribes of western Cochin-China, the provincial government of Cochin-China has decided to incorporate them under its direct administrative control.

Hitherto, the Mois were permitted to live solely according to their primitive rules and customs, and indirectly ruled as a special administrative district.

As a result they remained unprogressive and are far behind in culture in comparison with the civilized Annamese people.

With the prime motive being the welfare of the Mois, the administration will appoint members of the tribes as village and town chiefs under the new governmental policy.

Chileans Cancel U.S. Trip

Domei

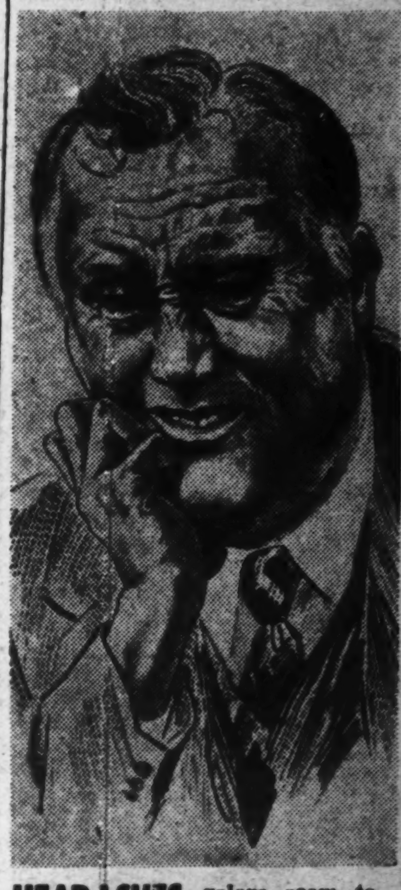
BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios announced on June 8 that he had given up his intended trip to Washington and that Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez would make the visit in his stead, but the Foreign Minister has also decided to postpone the journey for the present, according to reports received here from Santiago.

The reasons for the trip cancellations have not been revealed.

Morinigo in Mexico City

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—President General Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay, now visiting various South American countries, arrived at Mexico City yesterday. He is expected to leave for Panama after a few days' stay in Mexico, according to reports from Mexico City.



HEADACHES galore seem to be in store for President Roosevelt as Congressional revolt, strikes, 'color war' and other domestic woes crumble his dreams of a dictatorship.

U.S. WAR POWER FACES 'FOLD-UP'

Hoover Says Lack Of Food Menacing Fighting Strength

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—The food supply situation in the United States is now seriously threatening the entire fighting strength of the United States, declared former President Herbert Hoover, in expressing his views respecting present conditions in the United States.

"President Roosevelt is trying to relieve the country from food crisis by adopting a subsidy system, but it will be difficult to avoid inflation without inviting various evil systems in connection with the subsidy plan," the former President said. "Today, the food situation in the United States is a serious threat to the entire fighting strength of the United States, because of the 'confused routine work' of officials.

"What the United States needs today is neither a food supply dictator nor an Angel. I demand that the United States Congress will instantly pass a law to appoint one food controller. Today coast districts are not being supplied with food, and although there are numerous domestic animals on pastures, there is no meat. Nobody is trying to rob Americans of their food. I advise the Congress to establish immediately an effective food administration organ."

U.S. Courts Inflation

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The menace of inflation is threatening the United States as the income of the

(Continued on Page 2)

De Gaulle Attacks Giraud On Army Control Decision

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Conflict between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, which appeared to have ended after half a year's dispute, it still reported to be smouldering.

It is recalled that as the last compromising measures, the Committee for Liberation of France on June 22 decided to appoint Giraud as Commander-in-Chief of the French Rebel Forces in North and West Africa, and de Gaulle as Commander-in-Chief of the French Rebel Forces in other French territories. However, the de Gaulle faction is not satisfied with this decision, and it is said to be still attacking the Giraud faction. As a matter of fact, the newspaper Combat, organ of the de Gaulle faction, severely condemning the same compromise plan, on Saturday editorially declared as follows:

"The fact that General de Gaulle was not given the post of Chief of National Defense has greatly disappointed us. The French people are opposed to the compromise plan of the Committee for Liberation of France. What the French people need is one unified army under leadership of one commander, they don't what to have two different armies and two different commanders."

E. ASIA INDIANS RALLY TO JOIN FREEDOM FIGHT

Express Grim Resolve And Proffer Thanks To Tojo, Chandra Bose

Domei

RANGOON, June 27.—Spurred by the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo, Indians in Burma held a grand rally here today under sponsorship of the Committee for Burma regions of the Indian Independence League. A resolution was adopted and firm pledges made to advance steadfastly for the acquisition of Indian independence. The resolution read as follows:

"Through adoption of this resolution at the present mass meeting, we wish to express our profound gratitude to Japan for offering to render all-out aid to the Indians struggling for independence, as was clearly elucidated in Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet declaration on June 16. We are confident that the day of India's independence is near. As our countrymen in India are steadily pushing toward independence, we, who are living outside the motherland, are prepared to offer everything for the sake of independence.

"Furthermore, in response to our firm determination to gain independence, the Japanese Government has distinctly proclaimed that it is prepared to give us every possible aid to oust Anglo-American influence from India.

"We wish to express our unbounded joy in regard to the arrival of Subhas Bose in East Asia at this very opportune moment. His appearance has inspired us to greater efforts and further action. We are fully confident that every Indian in Burma, regardless of his position, will strive more strenuously than ever for the attainment of the common goal.

"The purpose of this meeting is also to pledge to Subhas Bose that the Indians in Burma are fully prepared wtih adequate potency to do their share in the struggle for independence."

P.I. Indians Meet

Domei

MANILA, June 27.—More than 400 Indian residents in Manila attended the mass meeting of the Philippine branch of the Indian Independence League held at the Metropolitan

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG GENERAL MOANS AIR WEAKNESS IN CHINA

Japanese Far Superior In Fighting Efficency

Domei

CANTON, June 27.—The cooperation between the United States and Britain is insufficient and Japanese air force on the China front is overwhelmingly strong, declared General Chen Cheng, Commander of the Six War Zone, who was thoroughly beaten in the recent Kiangnan operation, according to the report of the United Press correspondent who recently visited the Kiangnan front line. Scheming to propagandize their "victory" and to urge more help from the United States and Britain, Chungking authorities recently invited foreign correspondents to visit the Kiangnan front, but the plan only resulted in revealing their own weakness and the overwhelming strength of the Japanese forces."

"Recent activities of United States air forces in the Hunan operation were insufficient both from military and technical standpoint," said General Chen Cheng as reported by the United Press correspondent. "United States air forces in Chungking have only a few planes, and as their bases are far from the front line, they could never have been able to show sufficient fighting power.

"But Japanese planes flew at all times, in fair weather or rain, from bases near the front, and attacked our positions. Japanese planes appeared over Chungking forces at least 16 hours daily. American and Chungking air units were able to attack Japanese forces only once or twice a day, and were over the fighting area only about two hours.

"The United States is announcing the great production of planes, and if only one per cent or even one-tenth of one per cent of the total American production were supplied to Chungking, we might be able to attack the Japanese Forces."

ENEMY PLAY UP TURKEY'S ROLE

Trying to Involve Country in War With Malicious Talks

With the end of the North African campaign, the Anglo-American countries have taken to terrific nerve warfare as usual blaring out European invasion, and their propaganda by means of the radio, press and fifth columnists' scheming is becoming increasingly active. Again they are using Turkey for their propaganda purposes, according to Shunji Sasamoto, Asahi correspondent, in his special dispatch dated June 26 from Istanbul.

"With the Axis withdrawal from Tunisia as the turning-point, a variety of rumors concerning Turkey were disseminated," the correspondent said. "One of such rumors said that "having given up its neutral attitude, Turkey has decided to take the attitude of a non-belligerent." "A second one claimed, 'Turkey has made up its mind to open shortly the Dardanelles Straits as an aid-Soviet route of the Anglo-American Camp.' A third reported that 'time is near for Turkey to join the war on the Anglo-American side.' And a fourth declared, 'Anglo-American air forces will use bases in Turkey to bomb the Rumanian oilfields.'

Turkey's Role Vital

"I recently visited Sofia, Bucharest and other capitals of the Balkan countries on my way to and from Berlin. Finding that the persons I met in these capitals had a deep concern about Turkey, I was somewhat surprised. It is but natural that should the war extend to Turkey, it would immediately involve the Balkans under the present circumstances. In this sense, why the Balkan countries are paying their closest attention to Turkey's attitude may be understandable.

"In judging the current situation, however, the people in the Balkans have taken a step ahead of us residing in Turkey, and I felt that they are viewing the situation through considerably strong colored glasses. As a result, traces of the Anglo-American propaganda toward the Balkans with Turkey as a means could not but be seen.

"The majority of discussions I encountered in the Balkans related to false reports cooked up by the enemy or rumors of this kind.

"All people of Turkey, meanwhile, wish to keep their country safe. It is absolutely impossible for Turkey to enter the war on its own initiative. It is sure that the Anglo-American side is today making considerable efforts to strengthen Turkey militarily.

Enemy Will Bluff

"It is understood that the Anglo-American countries intend rather to use Turkey to cope with a possible eventuality in the future than to cause it to offer armed cooperation for the execution of the war against the Axis camp. More concretely, the Anglo-American camp intends not to seek military cooperation from Turkey, but to use it as an intimidatory means against the Axis side by convincing the world that Turkey is standing on the Anglo-American side.

"There has not come the time as yet when the Anglo-Saxons can openly use Turkey as a full-fledged member in their own camp. It may safely be said, however, that the Anglo-American side is making full use of Turkey for its bluffing purposes.

"It seems, however, that the Balkan countries are now strained not only because they are concerned over the situation in Turkey but they are considering measures to cope with possible enemy attacks on Thracia, Greece and the coasts of the Adrian Sea.

"On the other hand, the situation in Turkey itself remains calm. The distribution of troops has not been changed and there are no indications that a new military mobilization has been carried out. It is somewhat noteworthy that the Turkish warships have been camouflaged and all lighthouses along the Bosporus Straits put out since the middle part of May. This step is reported to have been taken for avoiding a by-blow in operations which are considered possible to take place in the East Mediterranean in the near future.

People's Attitude Calm

"Such being the situation, no military moves are seen foretelling a great change in the situation of Turkey. Economically, Turkey is levying various taxes on the people to maintain the military expenditures. High price commodities, on the other hand, tend to soar further. The people's attitude is very calm, and the public in general rarely make their topic for conversation of the possibility of Turkey becoming involved in the war, probably because they place confidence in the Government leaders who reiterated the policy of maintaining neutrality.

"For three months since the holding of the Adana parley, many of the Axis newspapermen stationed in Istanbul had pessimistic observations of the future attitude of Turkey. Of late, however, their opinions have drastically changed, and an Axis correspondent who had said, "It's very convenient for us to live in hotels because we can take out our goods at any moment," now declares, "I have engaged an apartment until December."

"Public poinion in Turkey on Germany has become outstanding of late. By October of last year the Turks faced a new European Order as advocated by Germany with a critical attitude, but their repulsive attitude has since considerably eased.

"Concerning the Eastern Front and the question of a second front, especially, they are making much of Germany's real power. Besides, they have begun to a assume a critical attitude against the Anglo-American propaganda warfare.

"On the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the German-Turkish Treaty of Friendship on June 18, the Turks lauded the spirit of the treaty and emphasized the advisabality of friendly relations between the two countries continuing for a long time. This may perhaps serve to prove the recent bright, friendly relations between Germany and Turkey."

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

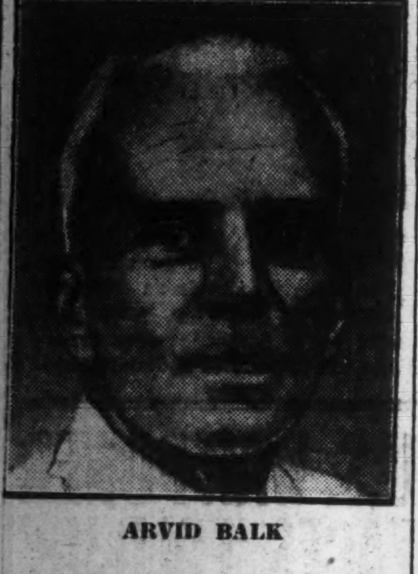
General Tojo, Great War Leader

By ARVID BALK
Representative of Koelnische Zeitung, Germany

As often as my eyes survey wartime Nippon, they become fixed on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. The wise foresight of the Sovereign has entrusted the leadership of the Japanese State just to this soldier—not to any other statesman—and this appears to me as a secret ruling of providence; a providence which has led the Japanese nation through all whirlpools of world politics with unfailing success since the start of the Meiji Period.

It seems obvious to compare Tojo with Hitler, Mussolini, Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin. These men—Roosevelt perhaps the least—rise towerlike above their people. They are so irreplaceable, that their withdrawal would result in the greatest confusion in their countries.

Quite different with Tojo. He could retire anytime, and yet the Japanese leadership would not experience the least shock. The Emperor would summon some other statesman to continue just as safely at the rudder of the State—just as the Japanese Fleet did not suffer the least deterioration in its leadership when Admiral Yamamoto died.



ARVID BALK

High Types Produced

This phenomenon can be explained by a characteristic and exceedingly valuable property of the Japanese race. I mean the so-called "typenbildende Kraft" (generating of types by intrinsic power). It is difficut to translate this German expression, and I must state its meaning otherwise. Suppose, a nation produces a single, extraordinary man, who surpasses his contemporaries to morals and character, as to intelligence and special outstanding performances. Such a figure remains yet mostly a rare exception, and its effect does not last. The type generating power is thus the ability to reproduce a plurality of such single types, or to create a type of men, who possess the main traits of the noble example and who multiply his singular performance. In contrast to most other nations, Japan has such a highly developed power for type creation. A number of equivalent persons can step smoothly into the place of the man who leaves the stage.

This holds also with "Tojo-San"—as the people call their Prime Minister with tender familiarity. He himself would be the last person to imagine he were irreplaceable, and yet the human heartiness radiating from this statesman, seems irreplaceable to me. True, Tojo is a soldier, but his political leadership is neither imbued by military grimness nor by the cold impersonal air of orders from the general staff. On the other side, Tojo's political leadership is soldierlike in the best sense by military rigor. Soldierlike are also his enormous efficiency, his wonderful sense of duty, and his frankness. If he has a talk with diplomats, politicians, or journalists, if he addresses a public speech to his own nation, if he speaks in the Luneta Park of Manila to the Philippines, or if he answers questions of deputies in the Japanese parliament with astonishing knowledge—his words are always of soldierlike clarity and to the point. He never surrounds his thoughts with the veil of vagueness, as is done by so many politicians to hide their thoughts when they are not sure of themselves.

Every Detail Watched

Tojo is always sure of himself, and surveys the whole scene. Just like an examplary housefather knows all the details of his whole, large possession, every nook of his house, every tree and bush, watches all kinds of seeds in the fields, and is the loving father and strong friend of all people and animals in his possession—in the same fashion the Prime Minister of Japan knows his extensive empire down to all details of the exceedingly complicated mechanism, and he watches its whole life with fatherly care. Now, during the war, the whole military power is also included.

He knows that the war demands the utmost spiritual and physical strength of the people; but he possesses a magnificent method of helping the people, by governing with a personal, understanding kindness, which avoids any coercion. We have authentic words of Tojo, which show clearly that he really abhors violence. His leadership knows no vacillation, but is clear and precise like a military command. But his knowledge of men and State tells him that any commanding power must remain within the limit of human possibility. A commander like Tojo never goes beyond this limit, and because his subordinates know this, he can go nearly to the limit without using force; yet he is sure that the people exert themselves to the utmost when following his orders. For they trust unconditionally, that he orders only what must be done and what can be done.

The Japanese people could scarcely be moved by force and severity to give its willpower and energy so completely, as we see it in the nearly superhuman test of strength in this war—lasting now already six years. But they do so by this leadership, which is indeed firm and yet humanely understanding and kind.

This appears to me altogether a special Japanese trait, which seems also to pervade its whole education. I am filled with greatest sympathy, when I see that the Japanese methods of education dislike and hardly use punishment. Above all, beating is unknown, and yet—or perhaps therefore—the highest pedagogical results are obtained. Children who were never beaten grow up with an incomparable higher sense of honor than those who are beaten. Moreover, this sense of honor, cultivated through many generations, develops at the same time a sense of duty and responsibility of equal strength; and, whilst it reacts to severity and force only with iron resistance, it reacts to kindness with generous devotion.

Enjoys Precious Gift

Such devotedness of a people is the most precious gift which a statesman can gain. It comes from a trust without limit, and obliges the statesman to justify this trust by leading the people to happiness.

Of Tojo's life we know so far only the uncommonly brilliant rise in a military and political career. To where this career will lead him and the people history alone can answer. But we know enough of Tojo's personality to understand how strongly this man possesses the trust and love of the people. If he has a talk with the street cleaners on his early morning rides, or if he stops his horse in Tsukiji to look at the fish market, or if he suddenly enters an elementary school and eats with the children out of a bento box, or if he presides at the council of ministers and explains legislation in parliament, or if he presents his important opinion at the Imperial Headquarters, or if he finishes a countless number of State affairs in his official residence—he is always the untiring toiler in the service of his Emperor and at the same time the man from the people, who understands everything that moves the people and who despises any conceit among the high dignitaries, just as he passionately despises violence.

During a discussion in the parliament as to the application of State power, he said, "I, Hideki Tojo, am no better than any of the one hundred million subjects of the Emperor; and I am, as such, of no more value than a stone which lies somewhere on the road." However, to these words he then made a weighty addition. "The authority for applying the power of State does not rest with me personally, but in the trust of His Imperial Majesty which puts me into this place."

This is correct, and corresponds exactly to the Japanese constitution. But the Japanese people will add to these words of their Tojo San the heartfelt thought: he may be assured that also his personality gives him the proper right to possess the power of State after Japan had come to know him during one and a half war years as an incomparable leader, and had come to love him as an indispensable friend.

EMILE HECK, 77, OF TEIDAI, DIES

Instructor of French Literature for 30 Yrs-- Awarded Decorations

Emile Heck, 77, Honorary Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, died at Kyose-mura, Tokyo Prefecture, on Sunday. He was one of the oldest foreign residents in this country.

Mr. Heck was born at Danjoutin, near Belfort, France, on February 16, 1866. After graduating from Sorbonne University in Paris, he left for Japan and arrived in Yokohama on September 4, 1891. He was immediately appointed professor of French literature, which post he held for 30 years from 1891 to 1921.

Upon tendering his resignation at the University, he acted as Principal of the Morning Star School till 1930.

At the time of the Great Earthquake in 1923, the Gyosei Middle School department suffered considerable damage, while the primary school was completely destroyed. Mr. Heck succeeded in restoring both schools, but the fatigue resulting from the exertion of such an enterprise impaired his health, so that he had to resign in 1930. After that, he lived in retirement spending his time in less absorbing work.

Mr. Heck had gained a large circle of friends among the Japanese as well as among the foreigners. Of a most congenial nature, he was ever ready to render a service. His former pupils of Tokyo Imperial University have always held him in high esteem and looked up to him with sentiments of gratitude.

In reward for his long services, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer upon him the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Third Order of the Rising Sun.

He was awarded the Legion of Honor and "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" by the French Government.

Tuapse Raided By Luftwaffe

(Continued from Page 1)

Axis planes were also downed over Sardinia Island.

55 Raiders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—American air forces on the morning of June 25 carried out bombing raids on the northern coast of Germany. Attacking the enemy raiders, German fighter planes engaged in a furious combat and shot down 25 of them. On the same night a large formation of British planes raided Potsdam, but they lost 30.

Anti-Axis air raids on West Germany are being conducted on a scale of intensity beyond description, but enemy losses are mounting daily. According to German estimates, the number of Anglo-American planes shot down in Germany and German-occupied territories reached 500 during the first 26 days of this month. The number of airmen lost in these casualties totaled 3,000.

The shooting down of 25 enemy planes, which raided North Germany on the morning of June 25, by German fighter planes are revealed in a communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today. The raiding planes mainly consisted of about 200 planes belonging to the United States 9th army air forces with England as the base of operation. The air raid was one surpassing all the previous ones that took place recently. Lieutenant-Colonel Erlich Hansen, war critic of DNB, made the following comment today:

"Before they reached their objective, about 200 flying fortresses attacked a German convoy, but they could not attain their end. One was shot down by German fighter planes.

"In 45 minutes after the first flying fortress was downed in the skies of Northwestern Germany 15 more were shot down by German fighters.

"The raiders' attempt to subject German inhabitants to reckless bombings was nipped in the bud by the activity of German fighter planes and they fled quickly. Another formation of American bombers dropped bombs from an altitude of 5,000 meters, but none hit the mark."

Japanese Planes Hit Russell Isles Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—United States military positions in the Russell Islands were again bombed by Japanese Air Units, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to Washington reports received here.

E. Asia Indians Rally to Join Freedom Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

Theater this morning.

Chief Administrator Jorges B. Vargas, and Benigno Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, attended the meeting and delivered addresses.

The following resolution was unanimously approved:

"At its mass meeting held today, the Philippine branch of the Indian Independence League respectfully expresses sincere thanks to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the Japanese Government, particularly for the promise the Prime Minister gave at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet to give all possible aid for the independence of India and for the driving out of Anglo-Saxon influence from India. Also, thanks are tendered for the hearty welcome Prime Minister Tojo gave to Subhas Chandra Base who is idolized by all Indians."

Rally in Shonan

Mainichi

SHONAN, June 27.—The Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League held a mass meeting today, and passed a resolution to express thanks to Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo for promising every possible aid to the Indians in their fight for independence. They also pledged to exert their best efforts to attain independence under leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose.

In accordance with the resolution, the Shonan Branch of the Indian Independence League sent a cablegram of thanks to Prime Minister Tojo today.

The Indian residents in Shonan have been greatly impressed by the declaration made by the Japanese Prime Minister in respect to India's independence and also the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo. These two events have further strengthened their determination to fight for the freedom of India.

Thai Indians Cable Thanks

Domei

BANGKOK, June 27.—The Bangkok branch of the Indian Independence League held its mass meeting today, and passing a resolution, cabled it to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan and to Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo.

Rome Plays Up Interview

Domei

ROME, June 26.—The declaration in Tokyo by Subhas C. Bose, former President of the All-India National Congress, that he has concrete measures in mind for armed combat against the British, was published in today's morning edition of the Messaggero in the form of an interview between the Indian leader and the journal's correspondent in Tokyo.

The interview follows:

"Question: What do you think of the appointment of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India?"

"Answer: It indicates the radical change of British policy toward India into military dictatorship and also proves Britain's intention to strengthen its exploitation and oppression against the Indian masses. However, such an oppressive measure will only provoke the antagonism of the Indian populace against the British Government."

"Q. What will be the future of the independence movement?"

"A. We are fully confident in the success of armed conflicts against Britain. The majority of the intellectuals and those Indians who have been contented with civil disobedience are now active participants."

"Q. What is your criticism of Chiang Kai-shek?"

"A. Chiang was one of the most popular statesmen among the Indians in 1937 but soon he lost his fame."

The Messaggero reports that Bose lauded the iron will and unity of the Italians and declared that the Anglo-American invasion of Europe will be impossible.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

fore, that what will come next should be a further confusion to be followed by more deterioration of productive power.

Sino-Japanese Accord

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The declaration of war by China against the United States and Britain on January 9 this year has been followed by the issuance of an official statement by Japan on a change in the policy of Japan toward China, with this statement gradually carried into effect concretely in the form of the return of the Special Settlements, Legation Quarters, offer of the controlled enemy property, decrease of special organs, and transfer of control organizations.

Further, in the 82nd extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo pointed out the fact that now the Republic of China is marching forward with the construction of Greater East Asia in view and also assured that as for Japan, it has further made firmer its determination to extend aid to China, and is also resolved to make a fundamental revision to the treaties existing between the two countries, thereby clarifying to the world the intention of Japan to further strengthen the cooperative structure of the two countries.

An initial forward step of this cooperative structure would be concretely manifested by the forthcoming rendition of the Shanghai International Settlement and adjustment of national policy corporations. As indicated by Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani recently, a fundamental revision of the treaties between Japan and the Republic of China can be expected to be realized shortly to make a further pledge for the future of the two countries. Furthermore, firm establishment of an educational system for the sake of the Chinese students pursuing studies in Japan and conclusion of a cultural pact between the two countries are also receiving consideration.

President Wang Ching-wei, speaking at a press interview at Peking with reference to the circumstances enabling Chungking to maintain the present position, indicated three points consisting of the firm grasp of Chungking over the farming communities, the utilization of the Communistic army and mixed force with a view to preserving its directly controlled army, and its bombastic propaganda to the masses concerning the material assistance of the United States and Britain.

However, the fact that the Chungking regime is gradually losing its positive character in its existence has been shown oftentimes by the results of our military campaign since this spring. Never slacking our determination to crush the Chungking army, we should adjust the cooperative structure, materially and spiritually, of Japan and China by further cementing the intimacy of relations and to further increase the political power of the National Government of Nanking qualitatively and regionally. This is a point of which the Chungking regime is most afraid.

In this meaning, the strengthening of the cooperation of Japan and China through the fundamental revision of the treaties between the two countries will have a very great significance in the way of conducting offensive operations against the Chungking regime.

This Sino-Japanese cooperation, further, not solely regulating the relations between the two countries, is being enforced in the construction of Greater East Asia. Prime Minister Tojo, in his speech at the recent Diet session, referred to the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of China and to the steady development of Manchoukuo, and also explained that with the appointment of the Independence Preparatory Committee completed in Burma on May 8 the necessary preparations are steadily under way for the independence of that country and also pointed out that the Philippines is making a positive cooperation with Japan for the reconstruction of the Philippines and for the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, finally assuring that the honor of independence of the Philippines will be given in the course of this year.

The Prime Minister also reported the fact that Thailand, French Indo-China, Indonesia and India are cooperating for the construction of Greater East Asia. In this connection, President Wang has also stressed a combination of all the countries and races of Greater East Asia and is urging the need of a union of the races of Greater East Asia on the basis of the four essential principles of political independence, military alliance, economic ties and cultural interchange.

Most recently in the Philippines an independence preparatory committee has been appointed. Also, since the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in Japan, movements have been started making it hopeful that the independence campaign in India would become further intensified. Thus the construction of Greater East Asia through the cooperation of the races of Greater East Asia with the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China as the nucleus has been effectively placed on the right track, nay, has been put on the actual stage for concrete execution. It is particularly noteworthy that at this juncture, realization of Sino-Japanese cooperation is being effected from the foregoing broad standpoint.

The Sino-Japanese War in the past taught China the importance of self-awakening, while the Russo-Japanese War stimulated the rise of the Asiatic races, as the late Sun Yat-sen confessed. The repudiation by Japan of the Imperialistic principle of the United States and Britain as maintained in the War of Greater East Asia has served to give a rare opportunity for the realization of the so-called Greater Asiatic principle so dearly embraced by the late Sun Yat-sen. Unless this opportunity is seized right now, there will be no more hope of liberation of the Republic of China. This is the reason why it is necessary for the people of China to bestir themselves.

Chinese Praise Japan's Might

(Continued from Page 1)

selves with the National Government."

With reference to the China Affair, Governor Tu stated that the trouble was caused by the intrigue of Anglo-American countries which intended to alienate the two nations of Japan and China.

"However, President Wang Ching-wei, cognizant who are the enemies of Asia eventually came to declare war against the Anglo-American countries to fight for the cause of eternal peace between Japan and China as well as in Asia," Governor Tu declared.

"Thus," Governor Tu said, "Anglo-American aggression which wrought havoc in China came to be eliminated from East Asia."

"Completely ousting the Anglo-American influence out of China, and out of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Imperial Japanese Army fighting in the cause of justice has succeeded in liberating East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke. That Japan's courage and noble spirit is based upon the 'Bushido' or the code of the warrior is deeply impressed in my mind," he said in his message.

China Pays Tribute

"Bushido", which has made Japan powerful, has also made China and all other parts of East Asia powerful, he asserted adding, China pays tribute to the Japanese soldiers fighting at the front with the spirit of "Bushido".

"I hereby pledge that I will do my utmost toward crushing the United States and Britain, our common enemy, joining hands with our Japanese comrades at the head of the 30,000,000 inhabitants of Hopei Province," the message concluded.

Yu Chin-ho, Chief of the Construction Headquarters of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who was once in Japan for seven years to receive military education, said in his note:

"As my classmates, Lieutenant-General Renya Mudaguchi and Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, former Vice-Chief of the General Staff, are on the front to crush the United States and Britain, I at times feel the urge to got to the front also because of my love for China and for East Asia.

"Being the Chief of the Construction Headquarters of the North China Political Affairs Commission, however, I cannot appear at the front but am fighting for the construction of Greater East Asia. Construction of North China as the supply base of the War of Greater East Asia is the mission I have to discharge," the note concluded.

"Establishment of China is the keystone of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and is a sublime mission the Chinese have to discharge," Wu Tsan-chou, member of the North China Political Affairs Commission, said in his note.

"I should like to report to you that the people of North China are being systematically mobilized as the backing of the War of Greater East Asia and are making constant and energetic efforts for the construction of a supply base in North China."

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U.S. War Power Faces 'Fold-Up'

(Continued From Page 1)

people is rapidly increasing. The average monthly income of American citizens increased from $47.92 in July, 1940 to $75 in April, this year, according to the Financial Journal, it is reported from London.

The United States War Information Board also announced that expenditures in connection with national defense paid by American citizens in 1940 averaged $1.50 a month, and in April this year it rose to $53.52, or more than 50 times.

U.S. Coast Guarded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—Residents in the east coast district of the United States were again warned not to enter the areas prohibited to the public at night, by United States military authorities.

The reason given by military authorities for issuing this warning is that summer is the best time for fifth columnists to enter the United States by submarines, and that coast guards had already fired several times on suspicious persons loitering on the shore at night.

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Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1068 Ginza

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds .... [illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
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